

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 5

9 January 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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GENERAL

GULF, RED SEA STATES OPPOSE HEGEMONISM

OWO60752Y Peking NCNA in English 0711 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The struggle against superpower interference, aggression and plunder waged by the countries and peoples in the Red Sea and Gulf area in the past year was characterized by their unity and mutual support.

The United States has for long regarded the Gulf area as an oil reservoir both for itself and its allies, and the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean as the vital sea lane for shipping the oil. The Soviet Union, the late-coming superpower, has also extended its influence into these areas. The fierce contention between the two superpowers poses a threat to the interests and security of the peoples in these areas. The Soviet attempt to control, bully and plunder certain countries and its provocations and trouble-making have in particular met with opposition from more and more countries and peoples.

Countries and peoples in the Gulf area have become aware that the security of the Red Sea and that of the Gulf are closely linked with each other. The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS pointed out, "The common interest in security calls for coordination, links and cooperation between the littoral countries of the Red Sea and the Gulf countries."

The Gulf countries have openly and energetically backed the Red Sea countries in their just struggle against hegemonism. President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan of the United Arab Emirates said in a statement that the Gulf countries have the duty to support the Red Sea countries in safeguarding the security in the area. Accusing the Soviet Union of sending Cuban mercenaries to intervene in the Red Sea, Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasir Assar said, "These people came from the other end of the world. It is none of their business, why should they stay here?" When Egypt, Sudan and Somalia were waging a tit-for-tat struggle against Soviet hegemonism newspapers in Kuwait, Iran and other Gulf countries voiced support for the three countries in their just stand to safeguard their national rights and interests.

The Gulf countries also offered prompt and effective financial aid to the Red Sea countries to prop up their struggle against hegemonism. The Gulf Bureau for Egyptian Economic Development formed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar provided Egypt with 1,475,000,000 U.S. dollars in last May alone. Kuwait and other Gulf countries helped Sudan in its efforts to diversify sources of weapon supplies in order to call off superpower bluffing. Saudi Arabia also offered Sudan 315,000,000 riyals in aid. To bolster up Somalia in its struggle against hegemonism, Saudi Arabia extended it aid amounting to 200 million U.S. dollars. Iran and other Gulf countries also gave it material aid.

The Gulf and Red Sea littoral countries have been strengthening their bilateral relations. In 1977 government leaders and high ranking officials and officers of these countries frequently exchanged visits. Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat visited Iran and Saudi Arabia and Egyptian Deputy Premier Abd al-Mun'im al-Qaysuni visited Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Sudanese Vice-President ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr made visits to UAE, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre visited six Gulf countries of Kuwait, UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran. Hassan Gouled, president of newly independent Republic of Djibouti, paid a friendly visit to Iraq. A joint delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen visited five Gulf countries and discussed the issue of enhancing cooperative relations. Leaders and officials of some Gulf countries also paid visits to the Red Sea littoral countries.

To get rid of superpower plunder and penetration, the Gulf and Red Sea littoral countries are strengthening their cooperation in the economic and cultural fields. They have concluded many bilateral agreements on economic and cultural cooperation, helping one another by offering loans, building industrial or agricultural projects and developing cultural, educational and medical services. Sudan is vigorously developing its agriculture with aid provided by Saudi Arabia and other countries. With Kuwaiti aid, the Yemen Arab Republic is building six high schools and a hospital and it has also received technical aid from Iraq for airport telecommunications and navigation system. An oil refinery to be jointly run by Iraq and Somalia is being built in Mogadiscio. Egypt sent a large number of teachers to Qatar and Kuwait and signed an agreement on the exchange of information of scientific research with Qatar.

The mounting struggle against the hegemonism of the two superpowers launched by the Gulf and Red Sea littoral countries and people is an important development of the Third World countries joint struggle against hegemonism.

NCNA ON SUPERPOWER RIVALRY IN MEDITERRANEAN

OW080127Y Peking NCNA in English 0108 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Superpower rivalry in the Mediterranean area was accelerated in the past year as the Soviet Union pressed forward with its efforts to maximize its influence there. The Soviet Union began its naval buildup in the Mediterranean in 1967, and it now maintains there a fleet larger in size than the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Thus the two superpowers' naval presence in the area has become the heaviest in the world.

The Soviet aircraft carrier "Kiev" sailed twice into the Mediterranean, in July 1976 and on January 2 this year. The helicopter carrier "Moscow" left the Black Sea for the Mediterranean last year together with two escorts. Six other Soviet ships, including a helicopter carrier and missile cruisers and destroyers, were sent there in ten days in November-December last year.

The Soviet Union also tried to gain control of the Strait of Gibraltar to consolidate its position in the Mediterranean. It asked Spain for the use of Algeiras near Gibraltar allegedly for the benefit of a joint Soviet-Spanish corporation to handle shipping and fishing affairs. It has established a transnational corporation and a fishing base on Spain's Canary Islands and its submarines frequent waters of the islands to patrol the vital sea lane between Europe and Africa.

The Soviet Union has incessantly intervened in the internal affairs of the European countries along the Mediterranean coast. It has carried out infiltration and subversion in some south European countries by making use of their internal problems.

The Soviet press has tried hard to prevent Greece, Spain and Portugal from joining the EEC and to sow discord among them. Manipulating the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union in November, 1976, dished up a proposal for freezing the memberships of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to hinder some south European countries from joining NATO. After the proposal was put forward, Soviet diplomats in Spain were reported to have time and again tried to persuade Spain not to apply for NATO membership.

The European countries and people along the Mediterranean are on guard against Soviet expansion and menace, and measures to strengthen defence have been taken by some of these countries. The first post-war white paper on defence made public last year by the Italian Defence Ministry points out: "In the past 20 years, the Soviet Union has not only become a continental superpower but also a maritime superpower." In the Mediterranean region "there exist objective reasons for preoccupations." The Soviet naval strength "is progressively and massively augmenting." Italy has appropriated funds to modernize its navy, army and air force. France adopted its 1977-1982 defence plan with emphasis on defence in the Mediterranean. This was done after a revision of its original defence concept and the adoption of "enlarged sanctuarization" strategy. To counter possible Soviet aggression, its aircraft carrier "Clemenceau" and guided missile cruiser "Colbert" moved to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. New installations were added last year to the air force Agel radar station to strengthen surveillance in the Mediterranean.

Stark reality have made the European countries on the Mediterranean coast realize the need for enhanced cooperation to resist Soviet infiltration and expansion and safeguard the security of the Mediterranean region. This was evidenced by frequent exchange of visits by heads of government and ministers of various countries in the past year. After an agreement on border issues was signed between Italy and Yugoslavia, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti visited Greece and had talks with the Greek prime minister on the Mediterranean question. The two foreign ministers signed an agreement on delimitation of the continental shelf of the two countries in the central part of east Mediterranean. Spain and Portugal signed a friendship and cooperation treaty stipulating cooperation in the military, economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological fields. During their meeting in Paris, the French president and the Italian prime minister emphasized the need to safeguard security and the creation of a joint committee to study measures for this purpose. The Spanish king and the Italian president met in Rome last February stressing the explicit responsibilities of both countries for preserving the security of the Mediterranean region against any threat. Some south European countries have taken steps to improve their relations with the European Economic Community. After Greece, Portugal and Spain also applied for EEC membership. Today there is a growing tendency for the European countries from the Iberian Peninsula to the Appennine and the Balkan peninsulas, to close their ranks against the rivalry between the two superpowers and the Soviet threat.

These European countries have also made efforts to develop relations with the Arab and African countries on the southern coast of the Mediterranean as seen in the exchange of visits by officials of countries on both coasts and their growing cooperation in the political, economic and other fields.

UNITED STATES

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S TRIP ABROAD

Visits France

OWO71810Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Paris, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter concluded his 3-day official visit in France today. He held talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing on East-West relations, the SALT, European security, the Middle East problem, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the situation in the Horn of Africa and economic questions.

At a press conference today, Giscard d'Estaing said that his talks with the U.S. President was "exceptionally cordial, frank and respectful of each other's rights." He added that during the talks he found that "the present U.S. administration has realized the independence of France's policy, the fact that in Europe there is the autonomous factor of decision and the national will of assuring its own security--this is on the whole a positive factor."

The French president noted that "there were differences (between the U.S. and France) on a certain number of problems, for example on the role of the talks on troop reduction in central Europe and on the fact that we obviously cannot accept the tendency of the world political organization towards bi-polarization based on the exclusive privileged accord between the United States and the USSR." However, he said: "Instead of considering our differences as a permanent obstacle to our relations, these differences, obvious as they are, may become an enriching factor in the international life and, as I see them, a supplementary means to attain our grand objective, namely, the organization of a multipolar world which will not be limited by the decisions made by the two super-powers alone."

Referring to the question of European security, the French president said, "I told President Carter that we raised no objection to the development of the SALT conversation, but of course such precautions should be taken: not to draw from the negotiations the conclusions which concern us and are opposed by us as regards the subject of the organization of the strategic defence of Europe. And there is need to confirm the nature of the American commitments concerning the security of Europe."

During their talks, the two presidents were reported to have expressed their concern about the growing Soviet presence in the Horn of Africa.

President Carter said before the Palais de Congres in Paris on January 4, "The commitment of the American Government and people to the security of Europe is absolute. There should be no doubt that we will maintain in Europe whatever forces are needed to meet that commitment. We are also thankful that France maintains and improves forces that are essential for defence."

On the European construction, the U.S. President said, "The U.S. will give its unqualified support to what you and your partners in the nine are doing to strengthen European cooperation--for we see European strength and unity as a boon and not as a threat to us. The real threat to all our interests would be economic weakness and disunity."

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Yesterday, the U.S. President, in the company of the French president, visited Normandy, where the Western Allied troops landed for counter-attack during the Second World War, and Bayeux, the first French town liberated from the Nazis in the counter-attack.

Visits Brussels

OW071812Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter paid a 7-hour visit to Brussels today. He came from France.

President Carter had talks with King of the Belgians Baudouin and Prime Minister Leo Tindemans. He also visited the headquarters of the European Economic Community and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which are both here. Carter reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to NATO after talks with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns and permanent representatives from 15 member states of the organization.

The U.S. President also met with Roy Jenkins, president of the EEC Commission, and other leading members of the commission for discussion on the economic and trade relations between the U.S. and EEC and trade problems on both sides arising from the economic crisis.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION MEETS PRC LEADERS

Meets Huang Hua

OW061602Y Peking NCNA in English 1545 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the U.S. congressional delegation led by Alan Cranston, Democratic Senator and Democratic deputy leader of the Senate, with Charles Whalen, Republican representative, as deputy leader. Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, was present on the occasion. David Dean, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of American in China, was present.

Meets Teng Hsiao-ping

OW070822Y Peking NCNA in English 0816 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the visiting U.S. congressional delegation headed by Alan Cranston, Democratic deputy leader of the Senate, with Charles Whalen, Republican representative, as its deputy leader.

Present on the occasion were members of the congressional delegation including Republican Senator Charles Mathias; Democratic Senators James Abourezk and Gary Hart; Democratic Representatives Stephen Neal, Frederick Richmond, Stephen Solarz and James Weaver; and Republican Senator Richard Lugar.

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David Dean, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, was also present. Among those present were President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Hao Te-ching and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Hai-Jung.

CHINESE PETROLEUM DELEGATION VISITS U.S.

OW071606Y Peking NCNA in English 1516 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Petroleum Corporation of the People's Republic of China arrived in Washington on January 5 for a visit to various states, according to a report from Washington. The delegation led by Sun Ching-wen with Li Jen-chun as adviser went to the United States at the invitation of the American Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger.

Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy John F. O'Leary gave a banquet yesterday evening at the Department of State in honour of the Chinese delegation. Present on the occasion were Frank Press, science adviser to the U.S. President, Christopher M. Phillips, president of the National Council for the U.S.-China Trade, and other high-ranking officials. Han Hsu, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of China to the United States, was also present.

John F. O'Leary spoke at the banquet, on behalf of U.S. President Carter and Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger, welcoming the Chinese delegation. Sun Ching-wen also spoke at the banquet, wishing for close cooperation and friendship between the petroleum workers of China and the United States.

NORTH ASIA

JAPAN ASKS USSR TO CANCEL WEATHER ROCKET LAUNCHINGS

OW071602Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Japan has, through its embassy in Moscow, asked the Soviet Union to call off its weather rocket launchings scheduled from 7 to 26 January into the Pacific waters where Japanese fishing boats are operating.

In the period, 200 to 300 Japanese fishing vessels will be operating in those areas, the Japanese Government said. The launching of rockets would affect their operation. Therefore, the demand for the canceling of the launchings is voiced. The Japanese Government reserves the right to demand damages for any losses in accordance with the international law.

JSP CHAIRMAN INVITED TO VISIT PRC

OW090145Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan 9 KYODO--The China-Japan friendship Association, headed by Liao Cheng-chih, Sunday extended an invitation to Ichio Asukata, new chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, to visit China at his convenient time. The invitation was conveyed to Yuji Soga, a visiting JSP Central Committee member. Soga told newsmen that he would urge Asukata to visit China at the earliest time after he returns home Wednesday.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

HUA KUO-FENG MEETS AUSTRALIAN CP (M-L) LEADER

OWO71346Y Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with E.F. Hill, chairman of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), and his wife J.A. Hill. After the meeting, Chairman Hua gave a banquet in their honour.

In his toast at the banquet, Chairman Hua expressed the conviction that the close fraternal relations between the two parties of China and Australia will surely be further strengthened and developed through the current visit by Chairman Hill and Comrade J.A. Hill. In accordance with Chairman Mao's theory of the differentiation of the three worlds, Chairman Hua said emphatically: We are determined to unite with all forces that can be united with to form the broadest possible international united front against hegemonism and carry the struggle against the two hegemonist powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, particularly against Soviet social-imperialism, through to the end.

Chairman E.F. Hill emphasized in his toast: We are certain our common adherence to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse Tung Thought will continue to bind us together ever more closely. He expressed the wish that the friendship between the two parties of Australia and China will be evergreen and that China will win still greater successes.

The banquet was permeated with the fraternal, revolutionary friendship between the Australian and Chinese parties. Present at the meeting and the banquet were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

EUROPE

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON W. EUROPEAN UNITY

HK090400Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Dec 77 p 6 HK

[Newsletter from London by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Hsu Ching-mei: "West Europe on the Road of Union"]

[Text] For years, different attitudes have existed in West Europe concerning the union of West European countries. However, under the present international situation, the union of West Europe is the irresistible general trend. In spite of existing resistance and problems, people can see that new advances have again been made by West Europe on the united road against hegemonism.

Unite Against Soviet Military Threat

Confronted by the threat of rapidly developing Soviet military strength, West European countries and people are increasingly aware of the need to heighten vigilance, take action and strengthen unity. Public opinion in West Europe has pointed out: "Only by combining forces can West Europe do something." This October at the general meeting of the British Conservative Party, speakers from every side expounded the importance of promoting the union of West Europe with unprecedented fervor, and some of the delegates clearly pointed out: "A united Europe is a stronger Europe."

People may still remember that about the time of the European Security and Cooperation Conference held in Helsinki in 1975, some West European people thought that the social imperialist Soviet Union seemed to have become moderate. However, by its own actions the Soviet Union reminded West Europe that although it verbally calls for "detente," what it actually practices is aggression and expansion. The European Security Conference could not fetter this tendency toward Soviet military expansion and war preparations, and it also could not reduce the danger of war in Europe.

In England and in other West European countries people are discussing the constantly increasing Soviet military threat. When commenting on Soviet military strength, the British press recently pointed out that in the last few years the Soviet army had acquired numerical "superiority." In the direction of weaponry, the rate of modernization of the Warsaw Pact Organization has surpassed that of the NATO. In short, the ratio of military strength is becoming more and more unfavorable to the West.

Precisely because they have seen the overbearing Soviet military threat, Western political and military circles this year have been calling for the strengthening of Western defense commitments. In May, the meeting of defense ministers of the NATO countries decided to draw up a plan for stepping up war preparations, adding measures and strengthening anti-tank units. It also requested the West European member states to increase their national defense budgets by about three percent from 1979 onward. Not long ago, the meeting of defense ministers of the NATO countries again pointed out that the increase in Soviet military strength has far exceeded reasonable defense requirements and emphasized the need of the West to take effective steps and further strengthen defense preparations to cope with the Soviet military threat.

Continue Efforts for the Promotion of Economic Union

In the development of West European unity, quite a few difficulties still exist in the West European community in economic integration. This year, the West European economy is slowly recovering, but on an uneven road. However, to contend with the superpowers, the European Economic Community on the 20th anniversary of its establishment this year is again stressing the need for continued efforts to promote a West European economic union.

On 1 July, 16 West European countries, including those in the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Area, eliminated tariffs on major industrial products among themselves. This is another important agreement following the agreement on free trade between the two West European trading blocs in 1959 and the mutual lowering of tariffs in 1972. Jenkins, chairman of the EEC Committee, noted that there will no longer be custom barriers between the 300 million people of 16 countries and described that day as the "most memorable day" in West Europe. Chancellor Kreisky of Austria, a member of the European Free Trade Area, said: "The goal toward which we have been working in the decades after the Second World War has finally become a reality."

Various community countries have also taken a determined attitude on the protection of fishery resources. In recent years, the Soviet Union has wantonly poached in the territorial waters of various West European countries, and its annual catch reached a high of 600,000 tons. For the sake of opposing the plunder carried out by the Soviet fishery overlord, the community on 1 January this year drew up a 200-mile fishing zone. Even though there are still disputes on a common fishery policy within the community, they have nevertheless united against the Soviet fishery overlord. This is in the common interest of all countries and, because of this, the EEC countries ignored the Soviet threats and resolutely laid down a 200-mile common fishing zone.

Strengthen Ties With the Third World

This year the various West European countries, especially those in the community, have also made progress in coordinating foreign policy. They are increasingly "speaking with a single voice" and "making contributions" for promoting political unity. The West European countries have seen that the Soviet infiltratic and expansion of recent years in Africa and the Middle East is a strategic roundabout encirclement of West Europe and its spearhead is aimed at West Europe. Only by unceasingly improving political and diplomatic relations with the African and Middle East countries can the West European countries effectively counter the Soviet threat.

This April, the meeting of EEC foreign ministers issued an announcement supporting the "intention of the Organization of African Unity to promote African cooperation" and the "rights of the peoples of Namibia and Rhodesia to self-determination and independence." On the question of the invasion of Zaire by Soviet mercenaries, the EEC countries expressed "support for the principle of territorial integrity and nonintervention in domestic affairs." President Giscard d'Estaing of France further stated that Europe could no longer ignore the events taking place on the African Continent. As to the new atrocities committed by the white racist authorities in suppressing the black nationalist movement, the governments of many West European countries have in succession also issued statements and talks to voice their condemnation.

On the Middle East question, nine West European countries have to a certain extent supported the just demands of the Arab states. The statement issued by the meeting of EEC heads of state held in London pointed out: "We do not recognize territory seized by force. Israel must terminate her occupation of territory captured during the 1967 war. Moreover, for the sake of establishing a just peace, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be considered." Such improved relations between the West European countries and the African and Middle East countries are conducive to the common struggle against hegemonism.

The union of West Europe is needed by all West European countries to oppose hegemonism and is the inevitable trend of historical development. In looking toward 1978, many West Europeans are hoping that the West European countries will continue to advance along this correct road.

WEST GERMANS CALL FOR STRONGER DEFENSE

OW071744Y Peking NCNA in English 1630 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Bonn, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--There has been increasingly louder call among the West German people in the past year for stronger defence and against appeasing the Soviet Union as they have further realized the intensified Soviet arms expansion and war preparations under the guise of "detente."

Living in the heartland of Europe, they have realized more and more clearly what the Soviet-professed "detente" really means. Herbert Kremp, editor-in-chief of the paper DIE WELT, compared the Soviet "policy of detente" to "opium that narcotizes Europe." Hans Filbinger, minister president of Land Baden-Wuerttemberg, noted that Soviet talk of "detente" was used to cover up its arms expansion. In his recent book entitled "Peace and Violence--The Military Aspect of the Soviet Co-existence Policy," ex-service General Hans-Christian Pilster wrote, "In the final analysis, the Soviet policy of peaceful co-existence has no substance of detente, but aims only at making the West asleep in the cradle of security so that it neglects its physical and psychical defence capability in a way which places itself under military threat and pressure in the future."

The Soviet propaganda machine alleged time and again that since the "European Security Conference," peace in Europe has become "all the more secured." Such allegation was refuted by West German political figures. They pointed out that the state of affairs ran just to the contrary. Instead of being further relaxed, the situation in Europe actually became more tense. Bonn Defence Minister George Leber pointed out, "Meanwhile (namely since 1973), the Warsaw Pact has increased its strength" and "the disparity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in the reduction areas, according to current information, amounts to over 150,000 in manpower and over 10,000 battle tanks."

In her report at a meeting sponsored by the West German Bundeswehr Association last December 6, Mrs Barbara Koenitz, council member of the West German Atlantic Society, stressed that "the Soviet Union, behind the camouflage of the several-year-long European Security Conference and troop reduction talks in central Europe, has expanded its conventional superiority in Europe" and the Soviet Union "has constituted a growing menace towards the northern and southern flanks of NATO." She held that the Helsinki Conference did not enhance the military security of the West and in this sense, the "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" is not worthy of its name.

The trend of the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union in the past year has made some West German political and military personages more vigilant over the question of "detente" and European security. The U.S. "Presidential Review Memorandum 10" as disclosed by the U.S. press last August has aroused strong reaction in West Germany. According to the memorandum, the U.S. will give up one-third of West Germany's territory in the event of a Soviet attack. In their statements and commentaries, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Land Hesse Alfred Dregger, Chairman of the Defence Commission of the Bundestag Manfred Woerner and other military and political figures as well as the press media all came out to voice objection to the U.S. appeasement mentality. They pointed out that the proposition of conceding one-third of West Germany in case of a Soviet invasion is absolutely unacceptable to West Germany and asked the U.S. administration to confirm the "front defence" strategy.

Some West German personages in their recent articles and speeches criticized the United States for making concessions to the Soviet Union in the SALT to the detriment of European security. In his above-mentioned book, General Hans-Christian Pilster pointed out that neither the SALT I initial agreement concluded in 1972 nor the SALT II talks that is under way have curbed the frenzied Soviet arms expansion. On the contrary, benefiting from these negotiations, the Soviet Union "has introduced in the field of MRBM essential technical improvements so that the attack power of these weapon systems which are especially dangerous to Europe would increase several folds." West German political and military figures also expressed opposition to unilateral concessions of the West in the Vienna disarmament talks. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated, "We could not accept any agreement which would confirm the superiority of the Eastern side in the reduction areas, even fix it, or run counter to the principle of collectivity (in disarmament)."

Meanwhile, more and more people have stepped up their criticism of the appeasement policy in economic affairs. They hold it dangerous for the Western countries to help the Soviet Union in arms expansion with credits, scientific and technological know-how.

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Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the West German Christian Social Union, said: "If it were not for the long-term credits extended by the West, the Soviet Union would have failed to pay for the meagre supplies to its citizens and for its massive armament expansion." Friederich Zimmermann, first vice-chairman of the Parliamentary group of the Christian Democratic Union-the Christian Social Union of the Bundestag, said: "Those who tried to use assistance to make the Soviet Union abandon its expansionist and imperialist line obviously fail to see or do not like to see the Soviet policy in the postwar years."

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

WANG YAO-TING LEAVES FOR MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA

OW061734Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade led by the council's Chairman Wang Yao-ting left here by air today to pay a friendly visit to the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Kuwait, and to officiate at the opening ceremony of the economic and trade exhibition of the People's Republic of China to be held in Dubai. Wang Yao-ting will attend the opening ceremony of the Khartoum International fair at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

Among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cheng Tuo-pin and Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Hsiao Fang-chou. Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah and Kuwaiti Ambassador to China Muhammad Abu al-Hasan were present.

AS-SADAT QUOTED ON ISRAELI PRESENCE ON EGYPTIAN LAND

OW090854Y Peking NCNA in English 0816 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 8, 1978 (HSINHUA)--"I won't allow the presence of a single Israeli, whether civilian or military, on the land of Egypt," said Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in an interview with the weekly OCTOBER published today.

He reaffirmed that Egypt is opposed to the continued existence of Israeli settlements on her land.

An Egyptian official spokesman said yesterday that Israel's policy of continuing to establish settlements in the occupied territory meant a continued defiance of world opinion and a grave violation of the international law.

CHIN HO-CHEN SPEECH AT AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION MEETING

OW060605Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts of speech by Chin Ho-chen, secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee, at the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization: "Develop Agricultural Mechanization on the Basis of Self-Reliance"--date not given]

[Text] Peking, 5 January 1978--The wise leader Chairman Hua has repeatedly emphasized the need for rapid development of the national economy, saying that "the question of speed in construction is not simply an economic question, but a political question." Chairman Hua has instructed us to rapidly develop the national economy to insure the victory of socialism over capitalism, consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Agriculture, the basis of the national economy, must first be rapidly developed before the national economy can be accelerated. Taking the case of Shantung Province, for example, we recognize that the basic requirement for rapid agricultural development is sincerity in learning from Tachai: first, class struggle must be firmly grasped and the issue of which direction and road we should follow in running large-scale agriculture must be solved; second, farmland capital construction must be vigorously carried out and conditions for agricultural production must be changed; third, agricultural mechanization must be developed in a big way and scientific farming must be carried out. In this way, the superiority of the collective economy will be displayed, labor productivity will be considerably raised and agriculture will develop rapidly.

In reviewing Shantung's agricultural development, we see that the pace of progress is invariable related to and determined by the progress of the movement to learn from Tachai and the development of agricultural mechanization. From the founding of new China to 1965, the province's total grain output increased at an annual rate of 2.3 percent mainly because of the change in the ownership of the means of production in agriculture, the realization of collectivization and the definite progress of agricultural mechanization. But, as a result of Liu Shao-chi's reactionary fallacies that "there is no need for mechanization because manpower is abundant and land is comparatively scanty" and that "meticulous farming cannot be done by machines" and of our failure to grasp agricultural mechanization well, progress during that period was fairly slow. Only 960,000 horsepower of farm machinery was available and chemical fertilizer output was only 140,000 tons. One year the central authorities offered to give us some tractors but our inadequacies prevented us from accepting them.

In 1966 the Hupeh on-the-spot meeting of the National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization, proposed by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and directed by the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, opened up new vistas for the development of agricultural mechanization. We studied Chairman Mao's "letter on farm mechanization" and the spirit embodied in this on-the-spot meeting, broadened our minds, acquired better understanding and settled the problem of whether or not we should carry out agricultural mechanization. Comrades at provincial, prefectural and municipal levels were determined to work hard and many farm machinery enterprises were established. But Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--Wang, Chang, Chiang, and Yao--poked their noses into Shantung's affairs, supported that bourgeois politician, frenziedly pushed their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, unscrupulously carried out activities to usurp power and restore capitalism, sabotaged revolution and production and hampered the movement to learn from Tachai and agricultural mechanization for years. As of 1970, farm machinery power increased by only 340,000 horsepower and chemical fertilizer output rose by only 110,000 tons annually. As a result, total grain output increased quite slowly in those 5 years.

In 1970 we followed the spirit of the conference on north China agriculture, and the movement to learn from Tachai got underway. In 1971 we acted in line with the spirit of the Second National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization, presided over by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and solved the question of how to accelerate and work vigorously for agricultural mechanization. All party committees strengthened leadership over this work, revised their plans, mobilized initiative from all spheres and whipped up an upsurge in vigorously developing agricultural mechanization. During that period, despite serious interference and sabotage by the "gang of four" and the factional network directed by their trusted follower in our province, we implemented the important instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, resisted all interference and sabotage and made greater progress in agricultural mechanization.

As of 1976, the province's farm machinery power increased 11-fold and the number of tractors of all sizes increased 20-fold as compared with 1965; 42 percent of the farmland was machine-plowed and 54 percent was power-irrigated; nonstaple food processing and threshing were basically mechanized; each mou of land received an average of 60 catties of chemical fertilizer; and total grain output increased by 7.1 percent annually. The smashing of the "gang of four" antiparty clique has greatly liberated the people's minds and the productive forces. Spurred by the great mass movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the movement to learn from Tachai and agricultural mechanization achieved new progress. In 1977, the province owned over 1.6 million horsepower of farm machinery more than in 1976, and the number of tractors of various sizes topped the 1976 total by almost 20,000. Acreage of machine-plowed and power-irrigated land and chemical fertilizer output have also increased considerably.

Despite the rare, serious drought in 1977, people of the province have displayed the Tachai people's revolutionary spirit of working hard despite adverse conditions and have made full use of irrigation and draining machinery. They have overcome natural calamities and reaped a good harvest. In combating drought, the province watered more than 60 million mou of land, 80 percent of which was power-irrigated. The rural masses said: "Without machines and chemical fertilizer, we would not have had such a good harvest this year."

The localities and units which have made rapid progress in agriculture are always those which have genuinely learned from Tachai and grasped agricultural mechanization early and without fail. Several years ago, Yantai Prefecture advanced in the front rank of the province in learning from Tachai. Its people firmly grasped agricultural mechanization while vigorously carrying out farmland capital construction. As of 1976, the prefecture built 5.94 million mou of farmland which give a high and stable yield. Each brigade owns an average of 170 horsepower of farm machines and each mou of land received an average of 100 catties of chemical fertilizer. In the past 6 years, total grain output increased at an average of 460 million catties annually. Tungping County in Taian Prefecture used to rely on loans for production, on state-supplied grain for consumption and on relief for its spending. In 1975, having settled the question of genuinely learning from Tachai, the county party committee mobilized and led the masses to vigorously carry out farmland capital construction and agricultural mechanization. After 3 years of struggle, they built 68 percent of their farmland into fields giving high and stable yields, (averaging 1 mou per person), and farm machines increased from 51,000 horsepower to 74,000 horsepower. Total grain output rose from less than 200 million catties in 1974 to 396 million catties in 1977, doubling the figure within 3 years.

It has changed from a county consuming 10 to 20 million catties of state grain to one which delivered more than 52 million catties of grain to the state. For the first time in the county, two communes each registered a per-mou grain yield of 1,000 catties and four brigades each recorded 1 ton in their per-mou grain yield.

Wangchia brigade in Hsiyu commune of Yehhsien County has been noted for its meticulous farming. In 1965, its per-mou grain yield reached over 1,000 catties and lingered on for 10 years around that level because of manual operations. In 1975, the brigade vigorously carried out agricultural mechanization and machine-plowed and sowed 95 percent of the farmland, thus greatly raising labor productivity in farming and breaking the 1,500-catty level in per-mou grain yield that year. In 1976, the figure rose again to 1,856 catties, with an average annual rate of increase of 221 catties per mou. Members of the brigade joyfully said: "With mechanization, we can overcome difficulties caused by nature." On the other hand, some places and units in our province have had constantly low and unstable grain output. This is the result of being unable to get the movement to learn from Tachai started and of slowing down the progress of agricultural mechanization.

At present, we should rapidly develop agricultural production and greatly quicken the pace of agricultural mechanization. Under the guidance of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well made by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, a new situation of making greater efforts for quicker results has appeared in rural Shantung, the scale of farmland capital construction has expanded from a commune or a brigade in the past to a prefecture or a county now, unified planning is underway according to the topography of the mountains and valleys, and the rivers, fields, forests and roads are being developed comprehensively. When we coordinate work on a certain project, each prefecture and each county has its own battlefield. The pressing need to develop agricultural production has placed even higher demands on agricultural mechanization. By using machinery on a large scale in farmland capital construction, we have achieved great efficiency. A 75-horsepower bulldozer can do the same amount of work in farmland capital construction done by hundreds of people. More efficient tractors and better subsidiary tools are also urgently needed for farm cultivation. The peasants have increasingly realized the benefits of agricultural mechanization, and their demand for agricultural machinery is becoming more and more urgent. By using tractors in farm cultivation, they cannot only insure timely harvesting and planting but also do deep plowing, fine hoeing and evenly spaced sowing at uniform depth. In this way, we can generally raise the land utilization rate by 15 percent and reduce the amount of wheat seed needed per mou by 4 to 5 catties. At the same time, we can increase wheat production by more than 10 percent. Using machinery in cultivating, sowing, harvesting and threshing wheat costs 2 yuan per mou, 60 percent cheaper than when human and animal labor is used. Poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "The tractors provide the collective economy with golden wings, and now agriculture will take off."

As early as 1959, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "THE FUNDAMENTAL WAY OUT FOR AGRICULTURE LIES IN MECHANIZATION." We have understood Chairman Mao's truth in varying degrees. The 18 years of practice, especially the current situation in agricultural development, have increased our understanding of this issue. Agricultural mechanization will bring about a great revolution in agriculture. Without agricultural mechanization, we cannot free agriculture from dependence on the mercy of the elements; nor can we master nature.

Without it, it is impossible to rapidly develop agricultural production. With our agriculture at its present level of development, if we fail to further develop agricultural mechanization, we cannot increase agricultural production by a big margin. Without agricultural mechanization, it is impossible to "BE PREPARED AGAINST WAR, AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS, AND DO EVERYTHING FOR THE PEOPLE," vanquish capitalism in the rural areas, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, and carry the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right through to the basic level. We must more closely link the movement to learn from Tachai with agricultural mechanization and quicken the pace in learning from Tachai and in agricultural mechanization so as to insure rapid agricultural development.

Realize Agricultural Mechanization by Relying on Our Own Efforts

In realizing agricultural mechanization, we have not only the problem of whether or not we should do it, but the problem of how to do it. Should we wait for help from the state, or should we realize agricultural mechanization by primarily relying on our own efforts? This problem has involved an acute ideological struggle. In the beginning, quite a few comrades harboured the idea of "waiting for, relying on and asking for help" with their eyes looking upward and their hands stretching outward. So far as agricultural mechanization was concerned, they immediately asked the state for capital equipment and materials. Some comrades regarded agricultural mechanization as something unattainable and dared not even to think about it. These ideas were the reflection of the world outlook of cowards and lazybones who had no desire to move forward. Chairman Mao pointed out: "THIS SHOULD BE DONE BY ALL PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS BY PRIMARILY RELYING ON THEIR OWN EFFORTS, WHILE THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES CAN ONLY PROVIDE THEM WITH RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS IF THEY ARE SHORT OF THESE THINGS. BUT EVEN THESE MATERIALS, IF THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES HAVE THEM FOR SALE, SHOULD BE BOUGHT BY REGIONS FOR USE. IN NO CASE SHOULD ALL REGIONS COME ALL AT ONCE AND ASK FOR HELP." In compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions, we have repeatedly considered that a province like Shantung with a large population and a large cultivated area needs large quantities of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and insecticides for agricultural mechanization and that we cannot, and should not, rely on the state to supply all of these things.

Waiting for help while making no effort at all will get us nowhere. We must realize agricultural mechanization through self-reliance and be activists rather than stretching our hands out for help. The masses have put it well: "First, we should not wait; second, we should not rely on others; and third, we should not ask for help. The most reliable way is self-reliance."

Over past years, by displaying this spirit and with the powerful support of the state, we have vigorously built support-agriculture industries by relying on ourselves. With regard to leadership, we have stressed the point that prefectural and county party committees should concentrate their efforts on grasping agricultural production and developing industries that are related to agriculture so as to promote agriculture. Yantai Prefecture realized this point early and took quick action. Later, Changwei Prefecture resolved to make even greater efforts and to quicken the pace. We summed up the two prefectures' experience. This resulted in promoting agricultural mechanization in other prefectures.

The party committees' awareness of the necessity to grasp agricultural mechanization is now steadily rising. We have concentrated regional financial and material resources on fulfilling this task. During the last 10 years, 77 percent of the province's capital construction funds have been used to develop agriculture and support-agriculture industries. The province has also used more than one-third of its steel products and pig iron for this purpose. By concentrating our efforts on developing agriculture and support-agriculture industries in this way, we have succeeded in taking the initiative into our own hands in handling the whole situation. We presently believe that if an area successfully solves problems in this respect it will quickly realize agricultural mechanization and develop agricultural production.

Changwei Prefecture's experience was that to use funds to directly buy machines and chemical fertilizer was like "using money to buy eggs," whereas to invest funds in support-agriculture industries to produce their own machinery was like "raising ducks to produce eggs." The former way represents addition, whereas the latter means multiplication.

In developing support-agriculture industries, we have primarily gained the following three experiences:

1. We must start with the raw materials industry so as to avoid "making bricks without straw." More and more steel and coal are needed to develop the agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizer industries. To solve this problem, our province concentrated efforts on grasping steel and coal production. At the same time, it organized those prefectures and counties that were rich in resources to vigorously develop the raw materials industry. With the support of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and employing modern and indigenous methods, from 1967 to 1969, Yantai built a small steel combine complete with mining, dressing, sintering, iron-making, steel-smelting and steel-rolling facilities. By 1976 it had produced more than 240,000 tons of iron, more than 64,000 tons of steel and more than 47,000 tons of steel products. Seventy percent of these products were used to develop support-agriculture industries. The province summed up and popularized this experience. Later, 9 of the province's 13 prefectures and municipalities built small steel plants, and 11 prefectures and municipalities and 40 counties built small coal pits.
2. We must carry out large-scale coordination, join forces to fight big battles and vigorously launch mass movements to develop as quickly as possible the productive forces of support-agriculture industries. On the one hand, we stressed grasping the construction of relatively large support-agriculture industrial projects invested in by the state. Since 1970, the province joined forces to fight the three big battles for production of steel, chemical fertilizer and tractors, with the provincial party committee acting as the commander and all forces mobilized to fight a war of annihilation. As a result, we developed the productive forces in a relatively quick way.

The Yenchow Shantung tractor plant was built through the combined efforts of dozens of enterprises with the support of the First Ministry of Machine Building. The plant turned out products in the same year it was built. During the 6 years since its founding, the plant has produced 16,000 tractors. Its present yearly output has reached 10,000 tractors. On the other hand, we mobilized and supported all localities to vigorously develop the "five small industries." To date, our province has built a number of tractor plants capable of producing each year 30,000 units of 12-, 25- and 50-horsepower tractors.

Internal combustion engines for use in agriculture, ranging from 1.6 to 12, 25, 50 and 100 horsepower, can basically be assembled in the province. The province can now produce 2.5 million horsepower of such engines. Apart from the four large and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants invested in by the state, every county in our province has its own small chemical fertilizer plants. Our province's small chemical fertilizer plants produce yearly more than 700,000 tons of synthetic ammonia.

In developing farm machinery industry, we paid attention to utilizing existing enterprises and organizing the scattered resources of different enterprises. Through division of labor and cooperation and by following the principle of "getting assistance from various plants," we established a new productive capacity in a relatively short period of time. The Changwei Prefecture's 50-hp tractor manufacturing plant was built, as the result of a joint campaign organized by the prefecture, in a location selected by the province. It went into operation in 1975, and in the same period produced 327 tractors; in 1976 it produced 1,100 tractors. Last year, it completed its expansion project of manufacturing 5,000 tractors. In this way, it achieved good results with only a small investment.

In 1972, the Weifang motor plant produced 300 50-hp diesel engines. Later, it engaged in specialized cooperation with more than 20 plants, and in 1976 it produced 7,030 diesel engines, increasing its output by more than 20 times in 4 years. To further develop the manufacture of main engines, we attached priority to the production of parts. Before 1973, 57 percent of the province's investment in farm machinery industry was devoted to the production of parts to equip 33 specialized parts of manufacturing plants and more than 90 part-time parts manufacturing workshops. This resulted in the mass and specialized production of more than 30 kinds of major parts such as oil pumps, grease nipples, gears, pistons and connecting rods, thus laying the foundation for the manufacture of main engines.

Many old factories were transformed into new ones, and many small factories into big ones, by tapping their potentials, undertaking technical innovations and technical transformations and renovating themselves with the equipment they themselves produced. After such a process, the Laiyang power machinery plant now produces 95-type diesel engines. The plant built a basic production line comprising molding, processing and general assembly facilities. With its capacity now reaching over 30,000 diesel engines a year with a combined total of 500,000 hp, the plant in fact increased its production capacity 12 times. The plant is capable of mass-producing diesel engines of high efficiency, high quality and low cost because it has built a production line and entered into specialized cooperation with 13 other enterprises. The cost of a diesel engine decreased from 982 to 433 yuan, and in quality it ranks first in the province. In the past 12 years, the plant's profits increased 10 times while its labor productivity went up 6 times. We popularized this plant's experience throughout the province.

Agricultural machinery plants in various areas built more than 200 production lines by self-reliantly building the necessary equipment and thus expanding their production capacity. At the same time, we paid attention to building a network of farm machinery repair and manufacturing plants in order to improve the county- and commune-run farm machinery repair and manufacturing plants. It took 3 years after 1970 to provide each county farm machinery repair and manufacturing plant with a minimum of 60 machine tools so as to enable them to combine repair work with manufacture.

The overwhelming majority of the commune-run farm machinery repair and parts plants are now equipped with lathes, planes, drills, hammers and other major tools. Their main task is to do repair work. A county- and commune-run industrial network to support agriculture has been gradually formed.

3. Enterprises run by communes, production brigades and production teams must be run well in order to develop agriculture and speed agricultural mechanization. In the past few years we have encouraged the development of such enterprises. In 1974, total output value of these enterprises throughout the province was only 350 million yuan. The 1977 total output value is expected to reach 2.6 billion yuan. The development of industries run by communes, production brigades and production teams has made funds available for agricultural mechanization; enabled peasants to buy farm machines, farm tools, chemical fertilizer and insecticide; and increased their capacity to maintain and manufacture farm machines and tools. In addition, it has also expanded their collective economy.

In 1977, total industrial output value at the Lochun commune in Tzupo Municipality amounted to 20 million yuan. The commune had 990 farm machines with a total of 11,000 hp, or an average of 350 hp per production brigade. With agricultural mechanization basically achieved, the commune's political and economic features have undergone a profound transformation.

Get Organized and Put Agricultural Mechanization Into Full Use

In our province, 84 percent of the tractors are owned by the production brigades and production teams. More than 40 percent of the production brigades do not yet own tractors. Most of those that have acquired tractors lack complete sets of equipment. As a result, after those production brigades that own machinery finish their plowing and planting, the machinery is idle. Some people even leave their brigades to engage in transport work during the busy farming season. On the other hand, many production brigades cannot plow their land or plant their crops by machine because they do not own machinery. This has led to widening the gap between the rich and the poor brigades. How to solve this contradiction and how to make fuller use of the limited machinery is a problem that must be quickly solved in agricultural mechanization. During the period of mutual aid and cooperation, peasants were able to share their animals and farm tools for production under the principle of voluntary cooperation and mutual benefit. Now that we practice collectivization, can't we arrange for joint utilization of farm machinery under the same principle?

The Hsiyu commune in I County has practiced the method of "four unifications" during the busy summer and autumn farming seasons. This means that with the commune's ownership of its plowing machinery remaining unchanged and with the commune serving as the unit, the farm machinery is put under a unified command, unified utilization and unified maintenance and repair, with accounts settled in a unified manner. More specifically, this means: 1) Plowing machinery is put exclusively under this unified arrangement, with the commune looking after its distribution and management; 2) farm machines and implements are utilized in a unified manner, with the commune responsible for their rational distribution for use by various production brigades according to the number of farm machines and implements available and according to the stage of the ripening of the crops and the commune responsible for efforts to get the job done by setting standards for the farm machines and implements, for the personnel, for the working zone, for the tasks and the quality of the work; 3) repair technicians are

organized jointly by the commune to carry out repair work at a fixed site or on a mobile basis, repairing farm machines whenever possible so as to insure their normal operation; 4) payment for use of farm machinery is handled by the credit cooperatives under the principle of exchange at equal value and at standard, unified charges. After all accounts are settled, the farm machines are returned to the rightful owners, thus doing away with egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower and material resources.

By practicing this method, the utilization rate of the commune's farm machines reached more than 90 percent, and the amount of work performed increased by a large margin. This resulted in harvesting and planting being completed in good time, and oil consumption per mou of land decreasing by 27 percent. Since the popularization of Hsiyu commune's experience in 1975, one-fourth of the communes throughout the province has practiced the "four unifications" method.

After 2 years of experience, we feel that practicing this method is not only a question of management but also a question of orientation and direction. This method strengthens the party committees' centralized leadership over agricultural mechanization, enables large-scale socialist cooperation on an even wider scale, gives play to the superiority of the people's commune as a large unit, overcomes the limitations of small-scale production, enhances the commune members' concept of collectivization, helps to narrow the gap between the rich and poor production brigades, saves complete sets of farm machines and tools, eliminates the situation in which farm machines remain idle during the busy farming season and does away with wrong practices.

To insure that the machinery was managed and utilized well, we first paid attention to personnel, the ideology and the line. We made efforts to build a contingent of farm machinery operators who were both Red and expert and made sure that the machinery was firmly under the control of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The province now has about 100,000 big, medium-sized and small tractors. Each tractor is basically served by two or three operators. The counties and communes are required to organize collective training for operators twice a year. Furthermore, the communes and production brigades and production teams are required to establish and improve farm machinery management groups and systems. The few experimental communes under the control of the province have established farm machinery management stations, tractor stations and farm machinery repair and parts plants, while production brigades have established specialized machinery groups, machinery warehouses, oil depots, maintenance and parts depots and repair workshops. They have also established necessary rules and regulations dealing with the care, maintenance and utilization of farm machines, safety in production and standards for each single machine, thus eliminating the situation in which "when the machines are needed, the secretary is in command; there is a scramble for use of the machinery; the machinery is left to the elements after use."

Facts show that the increase of farm machines does not mean having accomplished agricultural mechanization. Once we acquire the machines, it is necessary to organize them and put them to good use through proper management. A machine that is properly taken care of and utilized is worth several machines. On the other hand, several so-so machines may not even match a single good one. Moreover, there is the possibility of going down the evil capitalist road.

Fight a Decisive Battle To Achieve Basic Agricultural Mechanization in 3 Years

Our wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: "It is necessary to make great efforts to speed up the progress of this work, make various practical arrangements, take effective measures, check on its progress every year and sum up experience, so as to insure that the great task of mechanizing agriculture will be accomplished in the main by 1980."

Our province has achieved some success in mechanizing agriculture. But it still lags far behind if its achievements are judged in terms of Chairman Hua's instruction, and there are still many problems to be solved. First, we still have not thoroughly understood Chairman Mao's teaching on agricultural mechanization and the relevant instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Some comrades have not yet emancipated themselves from small-scale production and lack the bold vision to develop modern, socialist large-scale agriculture. They are not farsighted enough.

Next, since the industries serving agriculture in our province were developed through launching mass movements to arouse the people's enthusiasm, everybody wanted to build small industries and wanted them to be comprehensive. This created such problems as widely scattered plants, insufficient specialization, small serial production, low quality, big waste, high cost and frequent losses. This situation does not favor promoting agricultural mechanization with greater, better and more economical results, meeting the demands of high-speed agricultural development and achieving rapid increases in production and harvests. Therefore, this situation must be quickly corrected and improved.

Third, development has been uneven, being faster in Yantai and Changwei prefectures and slower in the prefectures of northwestern Shantung.

Fourth, maintenance, repair and management of farm machines and supply of complementary equipment and parts has been inadequate or unsatisfactory, and the utilization rate has been consequently low.

Fifth, development of raw materials, fuel and power industries fails to meet the needs of agricultural mechanization.

We must conscientiously sum up our experience, draw lessons from it, expand our accomplishments, overcome difficulties and make great efforts to achieve quick results in order to further enhance the development of agricultural mechanization in our province.

In accordance with the instruction of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to achieve high-speed development of the national economy, the Shantung provincial party committee has formulated an agricultural development plan for the next 3 years, calling for a big-margin increase in the output of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops; achieving an average of 1 mou of stable and high-yield fields per person; and transforming the situation of low and fluctuating agricultural output in the four prefectures of northwestern Shantung.

To realize this, we must more closely combine the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" with the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, further deepen this struggle, energetically criticize capitalism and revisionism, make further efforts to insure the correct orientation and outlook in the countryside, do a real good job in building the leading groups at all levels and earnestly put communes and production brigades in good order.

To achieve big progress in agricultural development, we must step up agricultural mechanization.

By 1980, agricultural mechanization should be basically realized throughout the province and over 70 percent of the processing in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery should be mechanized; water conservancy should generally be mechanized with irrigation and drainage machines taking care of an average of 7-10 mou per hp; mechanization in marine-products processing should be stepped up; a number of mechanized pig and chicken farms should be established, and all feed-grinding and farm and sideline products processing should be mechanized; farmland transport and plant protection should be mechanized or semimechanized in the main; an average of 80 catties of chemical fertilizer should be applied to each mou of field; and supply of pesticides and plastic sheets for farm use should be vastly increased.

To push agricultural mechanization to a new level in our province, we plan to tidy up and reorganize all the industries that serve agriculture and to comprehensively organize the manufacture, supply, use, management, maintenance and repair of agricultural machines. We plan to take the following measures:

1. We will readjust and reorganize the agricultural machine industry in accordance with the need of specialization, while aiming at standardization, serialization and versatility. One or two enterprises in the whole province will be responsible for assembling one type of machine, with other enterprises charged with supplying parts and accessories. In accordance with the principle of combining specialization and coordination, different plants will be responsible for the mass production of different types of machines, with output, raw materials supply and coordination all fixed. By so doing, consumption of raw materials will be greatly reduced, production costs greatly lowered and product quality greatly improved.

The Weifang tractor plant set up an automatic production line for piston pins and put out 1.4 million piston pins a year, increasing work efficiency by a dozen times, lowering production cost by 67 percent and doubling the rate of material utilization. The output of this production line, manned by only 16 persons, more than meets the whole province's need. If we manufacture all agricultural machine parts and accessories in this way throughout the province, it will help push Shantung's agricultural machine industry to a new level and also make a great contribution to the nationwide agricultural mechanization.

2. To meet the needs of agricultural development, we will emphasize the manufacture of tractors with bigger power, successfully set up a bulldozer manufacturing plant and pay great attention to the production of accessory agricultural machines. While utilizing farmyard manure in a big way to maintain soil fertility, we will remodel small chemical fertilizer plants in a planned way and strive to turn liquid ammonia into solid ammonia to raise efficiency in fertilizer application. We will appropriately increase ammonium nitrate production to meet the urgent need of explosives in farmland capital construction.

3. We will pay profound attention to improving the quality of agricultural machines. Inferior agricultural machines not only represent a tremendous waste but tend to undermine the worker-peasant alliance. We will certainly regard the issue of product quality as one concerning the political line and definitely give it first place. All products must meet the state-specified requirements. They must match or surpass established products in quality, be sturdier and more durable and last several times longer. Those products that fail to meet requirements will not be allowed to leave the plants while those that have been delivered will be repaired free of charge and can be exchanged or refunded on demand.

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4. We will improve the management and utilization of agricultural machines. We will set up offices in charge of this work at all levels and steadily raise the level of their management work. A comprehensive repair-and-maintenance network will be set up with several repair-and-maintenance centers in each country, with each center being responsible for the repair and maintenance of agricultural machines and the supply of parts and accessories in several communes. These repair-and-maintenance centers should be sales stores in the front and workshops in the back. The experience in practicing the "four unifications" will be popularized throughout the province.

5. To cope with the needs of agricultural mechanization, further efforts will be made to develop the raw materials and fuel industries and to assist the existing small iron and steel mills and coal mines in undertaking technical improvements in a planned way.

6. We will make vigorous efforts to conduct scientific research on agricultural machines and strive hard to trial-produce new products that suit the characteristics of our province. Basic knowledge about agricultural machines will be widely disseminated and vigorous efforts will be made raise the technical level of agricultural machine operators.

To quickly realize agricultural mechanization and agricultural development is not only necessary but wholly possible. The 70 million people of Shantung are determined to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, carry out Chairman Mao's behests and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the party's 11th national congress. They are determined to earnestly learn from the fine experiences of fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; to continue to deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," to genuinely learn from Tachai and Taching, to demonstrate the zeal we demonstrated years ago as reflected in the principle "the party secretary takes the lead and all the party members help run the cooperatives"; to rely on our own efforts and work hard in the revolutionary and daring spirit; and to strive to achieve agricultural mechanization in the main by 1980.

CHOU EN-LAI DEATH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN PEKING

OW080946Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0941 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jan. 8 (AFP)--Thousands of Chinese poured into Tienanmen Square in the heart of the capital today to pay homage to the late Prime Minister Chou En-Lai, on the second anniversary of his death. Despite bitter cold, hundreds of soldiers and civilians crowded round the numerous wall posters to copy the poems and writings dedicated to Mr Chou into their notebooks. Most of the poems commemorate January 8 and swear fidelity to his memory. Some people brought baskets and wreaths of white paper flowers at the foot of the monument to the country's revolutionary heroes and small stands were set up to sell commemorative stamps.

NEW BOOK ON FORMER PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI PUBLISHED

SK090625Y Peking City Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 8 Jan 78 SK

[Text] In order to always cherish the memory of the people's good premier, to learn from the great revolutionary spirit and noble character of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and to meet the needs of the readers, Peking People's Publishing House in February 1977 compiled and published a book entitled "Esteemed and Beloved Premier Chou, We Will Remember You Forever."

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A sequel to this book has now been published. This sequel includes 93 articles recalling memories of Premier Chou. Most of the articles have appeared in newspapers, but some have not. These articles fully reflect the earnest emotions of notable persons and representatives from all fronts all localities and all fields who earnestly cherish the memory of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou.

CHOU EN-LAI POEMS ANALYZED, PRAISED IN POETRY JOURNAL

OW080735Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 8, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Poems written by Premier Chou En-lai during his early years are analyzed and praised in an article in the January 1978 issue of the journal POETRY. Entitled "In the Vast Ocean of Life", the article contributed by the critic Tang Tao says: "Recently I read 18 poems in classical and modern styles written by Comrade Chou En-lai in his youth. They already reflect the genius, style and devotion of a revolutionary. They are true poems, fine poems that bring out the poet's mental outlook, his lofty aspirations and largeness of mind."

The article analyzes eight poems Comrade Chou En-lai wrote in the stormy years of 1914-22. Two classical-style poems written in 1914 when he was only 16 show his concern and expectation for China's destiny. Another one, written in 1916, describes his comradeship for a schoolmate who was going to Japan to seek revolutionary truth. One poem written the following year reveals his high-aspiring minds on his own departure for Japan. Comrade Chou En-lai made a systematic study of Marxism in Japan and recorded his emotion of seeing a bright future in a poem he wrote in 1919. After coming back to join the new democratic revolution in China, he wrote a modern poem criticizing the hypocritical "feelings of mutual assistance" mouthed by the exploiters for the exploited. Another modern poem written in 1920 when he was in custody in a Tientsin lock-up gives encouragement to one of his schoolmates who was going to France to seek a revolutionary path. A third modern poem quoted in the article, which was written in 1922 in Germany when he heard that a comrade had been murdered back in China by the capitalists in collaboration with Hunan warlord, shows the militancy of a communist.

These poems, the critic says, reflect "the making of a great man". They remind the reader of the poet's entire life, which in itself "is an immortal poem". The article says: "In every nook and corner across our motherland, we find lines of this poem. This poem written with his great life is everlasting and imprinted in the hearts of the progressive peoples of the whole world."

'CHOU EN-LAI SPECIAL' LOCOMOTIVE DEDICATED IN SHANGHAI

OW061326Y Peking NCNA in English 1257 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, January 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--In perpetual memory of the Chinese People's esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, a locomotive was named after him by the Ministry of Railways at a solemn meeting here yesterday morning on the authority of the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the party Central Committee and the State Council.

The "Chou En-Lai Special" is the third of such commemorative railway engines after the "Mao Tsetung Special" and the "Chu Te Special" which were named on October 30, 1946.

The meeting yesterday was attended by Su Chen-Hua, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Ni Chih-fu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and first vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Tuan Chun-i and Kuo Wei-cheng, minister and vice-minister of railways.

Also attending were representatives of the 20 railway administrations and over 20 advanced locomotive crews from all parts of the country and representatives from various fronts in Shanghai, totalling more than 1,000.

Minister Tuan Chun-i read the decision of the Ministry of Railways on the naming of the locomotive.

Comrade Peng Chung made a speech at the meeting. He said, like the "Mao Tsetung Special" and the "Chu Te Special", the "Chou En-lai Special" is a symbol of the perpetual advance of the Chinese railway workers and staff. It will always encourage them to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and carry the revolutionary cause pioneered by the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation through to the end.

Also speaking on the occasion were Vice-Minister Kuo Wei-cheng; Chen Fu-han, chief engineer of the "Mao Tsetung" locomotive under the Peking Railway Administration; Sun Kuang-fa, chief engineer of the "Chu Te" locomotive under the Harbin Railway Administration; and Shen Wei-chung, chief engineer of the "Chou En-lai" locomotive under the Shanghai Railway Administration. They pledged themselves, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, to earnestly implement the line of the 11th party congress and strive to realize at an earlier date the grand goal of the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology which Premier Chou put forward in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction.

The meeting was followed by a ceremony at the Shanghai railway station, at which Su Chen-hua cut the ribbon for the "Chou En-lai" locomotive. Then a group of participants in the meeting boarded the train drawn by the locomotive and left for Nanking. The front of the locomotive is inlaid with a bust of Premier Chou in bas-relief. The name of the locomotive, "Chou En-lai Special", which was written by Chairman Hua, is engraved below the bust and on either side of the engine.

On its way from Shanghai to Nanking, the train was warmly greeted at every station by crowds of well-wishers beating drums and gongs. Arriving in Nanking in the afternoon, the train was welcomed by party and government leaders of Kiangsu Province and Nanking City [Peking NCA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1134 GMT on 6 January in a similar report adds at this point: "including Ting Ko-tse and Chung Shih-chin] and representatives of the Nanking Railway Sub-Administration.

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The locomotive named after Premier Chou En-lai is a diesel-powered engine of the Tungfeng Model-3 numbered 0058, and the engine crew is one of the advanced units on China's railways. The steam-powered locomotive manned by the crew previously had the honour of pulling special trains for Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and other central leading comrades.

During the 17 years from June 1949 to the end of 1966, the steam-powered locomotive covered a total of 2.6 million kilometres without a single accident or break-down, setting the highest national safety record for passenger trains at the time. In 1973, the crew changed their old steam locomotive for a diesel-powered one which, by the end of 1977, covered 680,000 kilometres without accidents, establishing a safety record for diesel-powered locomotives under the Shanghai Railway Administration.

Railway Ministry's Decision

OW070814Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 6 January--At a meeting dedicating the "Chou En-lai Special" locomotive, Tuan Chun-i, minister of railways, read the ministry's decision on naming the "Chou En-lai Special" locomotive. The decision reads: "With the approval of the wise leader Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council, a locomotive has been named the 'Chou En-lai Special.' Chairman Hua has inscribed the words 'Chou En-lai special' for the locomotive. This inscription shows Chairman Hua's kind concern for the country's railway workers and is a great incentive for us.

"The Ministry of Railways has decided to name the No 0058 locomotive of Tungfeng No 3 model under the Shanghai Railway Bureau as the 'Chou En-lai Special.' The crew of the 'Chou En-lai Special' must keep up with the crew of the 'Mao Tsetung Special' and the 'Chu Te Special' and play an exemplary and leading role in the three great revolutionary struggles on the railway front and strive to make greater contributions.

"Railway workers throughout the country must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, learn Premier Chou's proletarian revolutionary spirit and his noble qualities, follow the line of the 11th national party congress, take the exposure and criticism of the 'gang of four' as the key link, deepen the mass movement of learning from Taching, raise railway transportation work to new heights, be good pioneers and make greater contributions to the early realization of the grand plan of four modernizations put forward by Premier Chou according to Chairman Mao's instruction."

PEOPLE'S DAILY Meeting

OW090526Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] When the "Chou En-lai Special" locomotive was solemnly named, some comrades attending the National Conference of Leading Cadres of Railway Bureaus took part in a discussion meeting sponsored by PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Kuo Wei-cheng, deputy secretary of the party organization and vice minister of the Ministry of Railways, remarked that the name of the locomotive, "Chou En-lai Special," was written by Chairman Hua himself. This is a great event in the political life of all railway workers and staff and fully expresses their wishes. Premier Chou pointed out during his lifetime that "the railways occupy a position of key importance in the fulfillment of the two great tasks of grasping revolution and promoting production. Because railway transport is a task to which work in all other fields is related, the railways shoulder a responsibility, the importance of which is second to none among all industrial, communications and transport enterprises."

Premier Chou's instruction will always encourage us to advance courageously along the broad road of continuous revolution.

Liu Pai-lao, party committee secretary and revolutionary committee chairman of the Shanghai Railway Bureau, said that "the whole bureau was filled with a jubilant atmosphere when we heard the good news that the Railways Ministry had decided to name our bureau's engine--the Tungfeng Model-3, No 0058--the "Chou En-lai" locomotive. We will redouble our efforts to continue doing a good job in promoting the labor emulation campaign throughout the bureau for safety, punctuality, good quality and high production; fully tap our potentials; increase work efficiency; and strive to fulfill the various tasks assigned to us by higher levels."

(Kuo Shu-te), deputy director of the Locomotive Bureau of the Ministry of Railways and former chief engineer of the "Mao Tsetung" locomotive, said insuring that railways function smoothly as a good "precursor department" is very important to the development of the national economy. It is all the more necessary for the locomotive section, which provides hauling power for railway transport, to be a pioneer. Since the launching of the movement last year to learn from the "Mao Tsetung" locomotive crew, 6 percent of the locomotive crews throughout the railways have been named model locomotive crews in learning from the "Mao Tsetung Special" locomotive. These crews have played exemplary roles in enhancing locomotive maintenance, raising transport efficiency, insuring safety and saving fuels. The fact that the locomotive department of the railways has locomotives bearing the brilliant names of the great leader Chairman Mao, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu is the greatest honor we can ever expect and will be a powerful impetus for us in our continuous advance.

Also speaking at the discussion meeting were (Teng Chi-hsiang), deputy secretary of the party committee and director of the Political Department of the Harbin Railway Bureau, (Liao Shih-chuan), vice minister of railways and second secretary of the party committee of the Chengchow Railway Bureau and others. They held that it is a tremendous inspiration and encouragement to the railway workers and staff to use the brilliant name of the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou for a locomotive. The railway workers and staff are determined to achieve outstanding results in grasping the key link and running the railways well so as to honor the memory of our good premier who lives in eternal glory.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

OW070354Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 5 January article by (Fang Chih): "Our Political Situation"]

[Text] Over the past year or more, thanks to the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, the full situation brought on by the gang of four's lawlessness has come to an end. The political situation which Chairman Mao hoped for, characterized by both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, has begun to emerge.

Those comrades who have long been afraid to speak their minds or write their opinions have regained the right to pour out their hearts to the party. With high consciousness of the revolutionary cause, many ordinary workers, peasants and intellectuals have, on various occasions and through various media, offered many valuable suggestions and enthusiastic criticism to their leading cadres or organizations in order to help them correct their deficiencies and mistakes and improve or fulfill their work.

The masses have actively participated in the political life of both the party and state. Their aspirations and wishes have been fully reflected in the principles, policies and plans of the party and state. The profound changes that have occurred in the people's spirit and in the state's political situation over the past year are important achievements of the strategic decision of the party Central Committee, headed by Chairman Hua, to grasp the key link and run the country well.

We firmly believe that this strategic decision, in view of the continual deepening of the great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, will persist in developing along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao and will exert tremendous power in the great work of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing the four modernizations.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY SCORES OPPORTUNISTIC PEOPLE

OWO60256Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 4 January article by (Chao Hsing): "Initial Analysis of the Features of Those Who Follow the 'Wind'"--also published in 5 January PEOPLE'S DAILY]

[Text] The article quotes Chairman Mao's saying that "some people simply follow the 'wind.' Today, when the north wind is blowing, they join the 'north wind' school; tomorrow, when there is a west wind, they switch to the 'west wind' school; afterwards when the north wind blows again, they switch back to the 'north wind' school."

The article points out: The main features of those who follow the "wind" are the tendency to steer the boat according to which way the wind blows and the advocacy of opportunism.

1. They are like grass growing atop a wall; they follow the direction of the wind. They are as changeable as clouds and rain. They lack principles and are inconsistent. They don't care whether one upholds Marxism-Leninism and follows Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or not. They decide everything by following the "wind"--determining its direction and force. Just like all capitalists, they only keep close watch of the "ups" and "downs" and could care less about right or wrong. They add one more strategy to the "36 stratagems"--that is, the strategy of steering the boat according to which way the wind blows.
2. They often make aboutfaces in words and deeds, but their faces show no difference in color when they make these changes.
3. They fawn upon some people while they backstab others. Their tricks are characterized by "keeping in mind at all times, closely following and penetratingly exposing." What they keep in mind at all times are the words and deeds of the leadership. As long as there is something to gain, they pretend as if they are closely following the leadership's words and deeds. When the situation becomes unfavorable, they will immediately turn around to "penetratingly expose" such words and deeds so that they themselves will not stumble and fall. Compromising their consciences, they reverse right and wrong, quote remarks out of context, make fabrications and do not hesitate to smear their own comrades.

The article points out another feature of those who follow the "wind": excellence in intriguing and fawning upon others. They have a keen sense of smell but no sense of shame. The article says: Those who follow the "wind" fully demonstrate the bourgeois world outlook of mere profit-seeking. This kind of world outlook is a product of the revisionist line which Lin Biao and the gang of four peddled for many years. Those who follow the "wind" uphold the pragmatic philosophy of the bourgeoisie and use the tricks of bourgeois politicians.

The article says: In the tempest of the struggle between the two lines, we communists must be proletarian revolutionaries who adopt clear-cut, firm stands; we must never become people who follow the "wind." We must persistently adhere to the three basic principles: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." We must be frank, selfless and fearless; we must be honest in thought, word and deed.

PEKING LIBRARY LIFTS BAN ON VARIOUS CHINESE, FOREIGN BOOKS

OW071218Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Large numbers of Chinese and foreign books once banned by the gang of four have now been put back on the public shelves at Peking Library, the largest of its kind and one of the oldest in China. Every day, from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening, this library with the richest collection of books in the country is frequented by grey-haired scientists and teachers, young students, technicians and office workers who pack the reading rooms.

All the books in the science and technology section are now available at the loan counter. Interested readers may pick up any of the 3,000 kinds of periodicals, which report the latest scientific and technological advances in China and abroad, from the open shelves in the reading rooms.

In the social sciences section, all books in philosophy, history, economics, law and political science are available to the readers except for a certain amount reserved for the reference of departments concerned.

Works of Chinese literature released from the ban include classics and books by the modern writers Kuo Mo-jo, Mao Tun, Tsao Yu, Lao Sheh, Pa Chin, Hsia Yen and Chao Shu-li. Among the foreign works are masterpieces of Balzac, Flaubert, Romain Rolland, Hugo, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dickens, Shakespeare, Hardy, Goethe, Heine, Mark Twain, Jack London, Ibsen, Cervantes, Dante, Tagore, Soseki Natsume and Takiji Kobayashi.

During the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, systematic efforts were made in China to introduce writings by revolutionary teachers on literature to the general reading public. A series of Marxist-Leninist works on literary theories were published along with works of foreign revolutionary writers such as Gorkiy, Mayakovskiy, Ostrovskiy, Fadayev, Takiji Kobayashi and Nikola Vaptsarov. Large numbers of foreign classics were also published. Foreign works long established in the history of literature, particularly those outstanding ones highly regarded by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were published in much greater quantities in those 17 years than in the decades before liberation, and the quality of translation was much better.

Collected and selected works of Shakespeare and Dickens were brought off the press by publishing houses in Peking and Shanghai. Works of contemporary literature of many countries were issued or introduced to the general public via publications.

During the past decade, however, the gang of four brushed aside all foreign works of literature as "feudal, bourgeois or revisionist poisonous weeds". They forbade publishing houses to put out such works and ordered the libraries to hold them back from circulation.

FIRST MACHINE BUILDING MINISTRY PLANTS HIKE PRODUCTION

OW090824Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 9 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 9, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Plants under the First Ministry of Machine-Building topped their total output value target by twelve per cent last year, hitting an all-time high.

Tractors, hand tractors, internal combustion engines and twelve other major products for agriculture, petroleum, mining, power-generating, forging and pressing equipment, machine-tools and motor vehicles all surpassed the state production plan.

Honan Province's Loyang mining machinery plant and Loyang tractor plant, Kiangsi's tractor plant, Hupeh's Wuhan heavy machine-tool plant, Yunnan's Kunming machine-tool plant and Chekiang's Hangchow oxygen generating machine plant, which had suffered seriously from sabotage by the "gang of four", made remarkable progress both in revolution and in production.

INCREASED STATE REVENUE REPORTED FOR 1977

OW081259Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 8, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China's state revenue in 1977 was up 6 percent compared with the budget made by the financial departments in the beginning of the year, topping the peak year in history. This marked an historic turn for the better after three years (1974-1976) of failure to fulfil the annual revenue plan, which resulted from sabotage by the "gang of four".

In 1977, revenue exceeded expenditure, striking a favourable balance.

With the increase in revenue, China increased the allocations for the petroleum industry in line with Chairman Hua's call to build some ten more oilfields as big as Taching. More money was used to speed up the construction of power stations in north, central south, northeast and southwest China, expand coal mines in Kailuan and other areas, build new railways, increase the number of locomotives and rolling stock, and improve ocean shipping and civil aviation.

Investments in farmland improvement projects and agricultural mechanization also increased.

The state spent more money on the renovation of some primary and secondary school buildings and the improvement of scientific research facilities. Capital investment for areas inhabited by minority nationalities was also increased.

Over sixty per cent of the workers and staff members of the country are getting more pay as a result of a nationwide wage increase.

INCREASE IN BANK SAVINGS FOR 1977 REPORTED

OW081303Y Peking NCNA in English 1204 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 8, 1978 (HSINHUA)--1977 bank savings by the rural commune members rose 19.2 percent and those of the city residents 10.5 percent as compared with the corresponding period in 1976, according to the statistics of the People's Bank of China.

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It reflects that after the smashing of the "gang of four" the situation in China is excellent, her money value remains stable and her people are enjoying a secure life.

APP: PRC TO ISSUE TRAVELERS CHECKS IN RENMINBI

OWO80316Y Hong Kong APP in English 0314 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, Jan. 8 (AFP)--China, which is slowly opening its door for foreign tourists, will issue traveller's cheques in renminbi from January 20. They will be in 50 and 100 renminbi (29 and 58 U.S. dollar) denominations. Travellers can cash them at banks and agencies throughout China.

A spokesman for the Bank of China in Hong Kong said today the cheques could be purchased at all the 13 Peking-controlled banks here and the one in the Portuguese Province of Macao.

Unlike most other traveller's cheques, the renminbi cheques will be valid for only six months from the date of purchase. But after the cheques expire, holders may exchange them for Hong Kong dollars when they return from China, the spokesman said.

1978 RED FLAG ISSUE NO 1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

OWO10232Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] The 1 January PEOPLE'S DAILY carries the table of contents for REF FLAG issue No 1 of 1978.

This issue of the RED FLAG journal carries three brilliant works by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao: "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward," "A Letter on Farm Mechanization" and Chairman Mao's letter to Comrade Chen I discussing poetry.

It also carries the 1978 New Year's Day editorial by PEOPLE'S DAILY, RED FLAG and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY--"A Bright China."

Other articles published are:

RED FLAG commentator's article: "Strive To Rapidly Develop the National Economy";

Article by Chao Tzu-yang: "Work Hard To Speed Up Construction in Szechwan and Make More Contributions to the State and People";

Article by Yang I-chen: "Advance Along the Road of Agricultural Mechanization Pointed Out by Chairman Mao";

Article by Hsiao Han: "Raise the Level of Mechanization for Rapid Development of the Coal Industry"; and

Article by the criticism group of the Ministry of Culture: "A Great Struggle to Defend Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line--Criticizing the Gang of Four's Allegation of 'the Dictatorship of the Sinister Line Over Literature and Art.'"

Published in the "Literary Criticism" column are:

Article by Yu Su-wen: "'Red Cliff'--The Monument of the Revolutionary Heroes";

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Article by Shih Fang-yu: "A Eulogy to the Socialist New People--Notes Made After Seeing the Film 'Li Shuang-shuang' Again"; and

Article by Tien Shih: "A Good Film on Historical Facts--a Reevaluation of 'the 1894 Storm.'" "

This issue of RED FLAG also carries:

Article by Yao Hsueh-yin: "Manuscripts of Li Tzu-cheng's Creations";

Article by Shih Wei-chen: "An Ugly Act of Using History of Philosophy To Oppose the Party"; and

Article by Lin Kan-chuan: "A Criticism of 'Innuendo History' Which Makes Ancient Things Serve the Gang."

Published in the "Study Notes" column are:

Article by Ju Hsin: "How Did Lenin Assess Chernyshevsky"; and

Article by Wu Chung-kun: "Production Forces Play a Decisive Role in the Development of History."

AGRICULTURE USES ANTIBIOTICS TO REDUCE DISEASES

OWO70726Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Antibiotics were used against insect pests and plant diseases on 1.8 million hectares last year. Kiangsu, Kwangtung and other provinces used the antibiotic "Ching kang" in treating sheath and culm blight of rice, thus greatly reducing the incidence of the disease. China began popularizing antibiotics for agricultural use in 1972. The organic drugs are highly effective in preventing and eliminating insect pests and plant diseases and are harmless to human beings and animals. Four antibiotics including "Ching kang" and "Chun lei" are now being used as insecticides and five more including "Tokang" will soon be available. They can control about 25 kinds of pests and diseases which attack grain crops, tropical plants, cotton, oil bearing crops, fruit trees and vegetables. The Chinese Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences called a meeting in Hangchow recently to exchange experience in using antibiotics and to draw up plans for future research.

BRIEFS

CEMENT PRODUCTION--Peking, 30 Dec--China's cement industry fulfilled the 1977 state production plan 48 days ahead of schedule. Total output was 14.5 percent more than in the same period in 1976. Production of large and medium-size cement plants increased steadily throughout 1977. Small cement plants also made encouraging progress in production. Nearly 200 small cement plants became Taching-type enterprises during the year. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW]

TEXTILE PRODUCTION--Peking, 27 Dec--China's textile industry made great headway in 1977. The 1977 state production plans for 11 kinds of major textile products including cotton yarn, cotton cloth, printed cotton cloth, knitwear, woolen cloth and silk textile goods were all fulfilled ahead of schedule. Output of cotton yarn and cotton cloth rose respectively 12 and 13 percent over 1976. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 27 Dec 77 OW]

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ANHWEI RALLY DISCUSSES NEW YEAR'S DAY EDITORIAL

HK060600Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The New Year's day joint editorial by the central authorities' two newspapers and one journal entitled 'A Bright China' transmitted the words of our wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and greatly encouraged the masses of armymen and people in this province. The entire province has quickly whipped up a fervent upsurge in energetically studying and implementing the joint editorial.

"On the afternoon of New Year's day, members of the provincial CCP Standing Committee conscientiously studied and discussed the New Year's day editorial. In connection with this province's actual situation, and in comparing it with the eight indications, they analyzed the excellent situation, discovered shortcomings and drew up a new fighting plan.

"On the afternoon of 2 January, the provincial party committee also held a rally of cadres of provincial organs and called on the masses of party members, cadres and the people to mobilize immediately; to conscientiously study the New Year's day editorial; to resolutely implement the spirit of the New Year's day editorial; to continue doing a good job of grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four in the new year; to do a good job of fighting the third round of the battle; to thoroughly smash the gang of four's bourgeois factionalist network in Anhwei; and to promote quickly the development of the national economy."

Over 1,200 people, including responsible persons of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, responsible persons of various universities in Hefei, and representatives of cadres of organs attended yesterday's rally.

"Also attending yesterday's rally were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Li Jen-chih, Ku Cho-hsin, Wang Kuang-yu, Liu Lien-min, (Chen Kuang-hua) and others.

"A responsible comrade [not identified] of the provincial party committee delivered an important speech at the rally. He said:

"In line with the spirit of the New Year's day editorial, the rally investigated our work. The rally was glad to notice that the entire country and this province have truly achieved initial success in realizing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country within the past year. Because the gang of four's agent in our province clamped down lids for 8 months, this province's movement to expose and criticize the gang of four started late, encountered great obstacles and faced many problems. Following the transmission of the important directive of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on solving the problem of the leadership of the Anhwei Provincial Party Committee in June last year, this province's party committee at all levels and the masses of cadres made unrelenting and strenuous efforts, surmounted every obstacle and won a great victory. Now, most areas, units and people in this province have been mobilized and the movement is developing strongly and vigorously. The right and wrong in line which had been confused by the gang of four and their agent in this province for a long time have now been basically clarified. Chairman Mao's revolutionary proletarian line can now be implemented in a comparatively smooth way.

"Those areas and units which had done a comparatively good job of the investigation work have basically completed the investigation of people and matters which were connected with the gang's conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power and have basically clarified class alinement. Some areas and units have dealt a smashing blow at the gang's bourgeois factionalist network in Anhwei."

The key to achieving great success in 3 years lies in continuously doing a good job of fighting the battle to expose and criticize the gang of four. "In light of the situation throughout the province and in provincial organs, the development of the current movement is still very uneven. Some areas have done a good job and their development has been comparatively swift. Some areas have fallen into generalities. The movement in a few areas and units is lagging. The leaders of those few areas and units are still clamping down lids and suppressing the masses. The movement there is in a lukewarm state and the masses are very unsatisfied with this.

"In light of the situation involving development of the movement of provincial organs, the major characteristics of those units which have done a good job of or have done a comparatively good job are: leaders have a clear understanding and great determination; they are very active and can firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four; they firmly master the general orientation of the struggle, have infinite faith in the masses, firmly rely on the masses, boldly mobilize the masses, correctly implement party policy and closely integrate study with exposure and criticism, investigation and party consolidation and rectification. They thus deepen the movement step by step. Their movement is vigorous and sturdy.

"It is true that those units which have done an ordinary job of conducting the movement have done a lot of work. However, their understanding and work have certain shortcomings. The depth and width of their movement are not sufficient. Their movement is not sturdy enough and the masses still have no opinion of the movement. If these units do not try to quickly catch up, they could make the movement a sham.

"In particular, some people of the few units which have done a poor job of conducting the movement are factious. They are engaging in feuds and are fighting for high position. They are competing with each other for power and victory. Some people feel gloomy, fear the wolf in front and the tiger behind. They are softhearted and dare not act and leave ground for retreat. They dare not boldly mobilize the masses. Thus, the movement there is in a lukewarm state. Some individuals do not have a clear record and fear the movement may get them in trouble. Therefore, they are diverting the general orientation of the struggle and attempting to protect themselves.

"Leadership is the root cause of units doing a poor job of conducting the movement. Their failure is due to leadership problems in understanding, position and attitude. Without making a distinction, there is no party policy. As for the movement in some units and some people's problems, the provincial party committee has adopted effective measures in accordance with policy restrictions laid down by the 11th CCP Congress and has conscientiously strived to solve problems, thus deepening the development of the movement."

The fighting tasks outlined by the New Year's day editorial are great and arduous. In accordance with the spirit of the New Year's day editorial, the provincial party committee asked the leadership at all levels to concentrate on doing a good job of grasping the following work:

"1. It is necessary to conscientiously study the New Year's day editorial 'A Bright China.'" It is necessary to study and implement measures for carrying out the various fighting tasks put forward by the editorial.

"2. It is necessary to enhance understanding, strengthen leadership and quicken the pace of the movement." In order to achieve great success in 3 years, we must continue to do a good job of fighting the battle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agent in this province.

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"3. It is necessary to continue to boldly mobilize the masses, to resolutely do a good job of fighting the third round of the battle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and to whip up a new upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang of four and their agent in this province." In accordance with the opinions of the provincial party committee's conference on investigation work, it is necessary to quicken the pace of investigation work and thoroughly smash the gang's bourgeois factionalist network in Anhwei.

"We must not push out those who can be won over through education. We must resolutely hit hard at the gang's few diehards who committed serious crimes and refused to repent. Leading cadres of a few units still do not act in accordance with the directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and are still clamping down lids and suppressing the masses. They are still factious, are engaging in feuds and are obstructing the movement. People in those units must carry forward the spirit of daring to struggle and must immediately come forward to expose. The provincial party committee resolutely supports the revolutionary action of the masses of people. At the same time, we hope leading cadres who are involved in this kind of problem will study as quickly as possible and not persist in their wrong course.

"4. Grasp revolution and promote production. Quickening the pace of the development of economic building is not just an economic issue. It is also a political issue. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must and we can develop the national economy at high speed."

Various departments and units in this province must use the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agent in Anhwei as a powerful motive force, do a good job of their work and make contributions to developing the national economy at high speed.

LIU CHIH-KAO ADDRESSES FIRST PLENUM OF FUKIEN CPPCC

HK080100Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The first plenum of the Fourth Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded on 5 January after being in session for 10 days. The participants in the meeting listened to the work report entitled "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Grasp the Key Link in Running Fukien Well and Strive To Speed Up Socialist Construction," which was delivered by Comrade Liao Chih-kao on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. They also listened to the speech of Comrade Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC. They voiced their full support for the work report of Comrade Liao Chih-kao and the speech of Comrade Lin I-hsin. The participants elected the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the Fourth Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee and unanimously approved the resolutions of the first plenum of the Fourth Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee.

"In their speeches and group discussions, the committee members furiously exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four and their close followers in our province in sabotaging the party's work on the united front. They warmly extolled Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and wise leader Chairman Hua. They noted: The gang of four and their close followers in our province viciously attacked Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on the united front and opposed Chairman Mao's great strategic principle on mobilizing all positive factors and on building socialism and the party's policy on the united front in a vain attempt to disrupt the great revolutionary unity of the people of various nationalities and of various trades and professions throughout the country and to realize their criminal purpose of changing the dynasty."

Comrade Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and executive chairman of the plenum, presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the closing ceremony.

He said: "In the past 28 years, our province has scored great achievements in the work on the united front. Despite the serious interference of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and particularly the gang of four, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has consistently occupied a dominant position in our province's work on the united front. We hope various democratic parties will activate their work, actively take part in political activities, guide their members to diligently study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and encourage them to actively contribute their strength to socialist construction. They must promote a transformation of world outlook. We hope the masses of intellectuals will generate their revolutionary spirit and actively participate in the socialist revolution and construction. We must seriously implement the party's policies on Overseas Chinese, religion and democracy and mobilize all positive factors in various aspects.

"Leading comrades at all levels must pay full attention to implementing the party's various policies. It is necessary to resolutely correct the phenomenon of violating policies caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage. It is necessary to adopt effective measures for quickly implementing policies which have not been carried out over a long period of time, especially policies on cadres, intellectuals and Overseas Chinese.

"Comrade Liao Chih-kao said: This year is an important year for grasping the key link in running the country well and for achieving great success in 3 years. The tasks in front of us are great and arduous. We must strive to implement the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and fulfill the task for grasping the key link in running Fukien put forward by the provincial party committee.

FUKIEN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST PLENUM

HK080120Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Text] The Fifth Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee held its first plenum in Foochow on 4 January. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees attended the plenum. Also present were all members of the Fifth Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrade Liao Chih-kao presided over and spoke at the meeting. Comrade (Wang Yun) delivered a report on the implementation of Fukien's 1977 national economy plan and the arrangement for the province's 1978 national economy plan. In accordance with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the meeting appointed Comrade (Li Chao-min) as head of the province's higher People's Court.

KIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS NEW REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

OW080112Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Nanking, 7 Jan 1978--The first session of the Fifth Kiangsu Provincial People's Congress was held from 24 to 28 December 1977 in Nanking. This session, attended by 1,515 deputies, elected the new provincial revolutionary committee and Kiangsu's deputies to the Fifth NPC. Hsu Chia-tun was elected chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, Hu Hung, Wang Min-sheng, Chou Tse, Hui Yu-yu [1920 3188 1342], Ting Ko-tse, Wang Ping-shih, Chang Chung-liang [1728 0112 5328], Chen Kuang [7115 0342], Wang Hai-su [3076 3189 4725], Tai Wei-jan, Li Chih-chung [2621 1013 0022], Chen Ko-tien [7115 0344 1131] Chang Jui-Ying, female, and Liu Hsi-keng were elected vice chairmen. On 29 December the provincial revolutionary committee held its first plenum and appointed Lin Hsi-chao [2651 1585 2507] as president of the Kiangsu Provincial People's Higher Court.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun made a work report to the session on behalf of the outgoing provincial revolutionary committee. He said in the 1 year and more since the "gang of four" were smashed, tremendous changes have taken place in political and economic spheres in Kiangsu Province. The people's war to expose and criticize the "gang of four" waged vigorously throughout the province, has promoted great revolutionary unity among the people; an important change for the better has also taken place in the national economy. Cadres and masses throughout the province have completely refreshed their mental outlooks and the oppressive situation created by the "gang of four"--in which 10,000 horses stood still--has ended.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said for some time to come the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" will remain the focal point of the struggle between the two classes and lines. It is necessary, he added, to win complete victory in the movement politically, ideologically and organizationally, unite with over 95 percent of the cadres and masses, unite with all forces that can be united, bring all positive factors into full play, deal relentless blows to the undermining activities of the handful of class enemies and whip up a high tide in economic construction as soon as possible.

Referring to the question of accelerating construction in order to build Kiangsu into an industrialized province, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun pointed out: Generally, three steps must be taken in building an industrialized province. First, we must work hard for 3 years so that by 1980 agricultural mechanization will have been basically realized, a relatively comprehensively industrial system will have been established and the national economy will have advanced quickly with the various sectors having developed proportionately as planned. Second, we must work hard for 8 years so that by 1985 we will have built a socialist industrialized province with its own characteristics, high- and stable-yield agricultural bases and an all-round harmonious development of agriculture and light and heavy industries. Third, we must continue our hard work for 10 to 15 years in order to build several large enterprises in Kiangsu so that great developments will be made in the oil, coal and iron and steel industries. Afterwards, we must still continue to strive for the four modernizations. For this reason, we must quickly develop our province's fuel, power and materials industries, particularly the electric power, coal, steel and oil industries.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun stressed: o accelerate the development of the national economy, we must first mobilize the entire party to go all out for agriculture and develop in depth the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Overall planning and proper arrangements must be made for the building of high- and stable-yield agricultural bases. Great efforts must be made in farmland capital construction. This work must be divided into different phases to be carried out on a step-by-step, yearly basis in accordance with the requirements for "fields yielding 1,000 catties of grain per mou," "fields yielding twice as much grain as called for in the national program for agricultural development" and "(?fields for producing stock grain)" [tun liang tien 1470 9037 3944] so as to radically change conditions for agricultural production. We must do our utmost to practice scientific farming and pay attention to work on seeds, fertilizers and plant protection and to improvement of the cropping system. In addition, it is necessary to be concerned with our people's livelihood. To improve the supply of chickens, fish, meat, eggs and other nonstaple foods, the policy of developing a diversified economy must be conscientiously carried out in the rural areas, and good work must be done in sideline production.

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In particular, we must do everything possible to develop hog-raising and grasp the work of raising sheeps, rabbits, chickens, ducks and geese so that there will be a marked development in these undertakings in the first half of 1978. When agriculture is well developed, people throughout the province will be joyous and will take initiative to perform work in every field.

The session discussed and unanimously adopted Comrade Hsu Chia-tun's report. In discussing the report, the deputies said: It was Chairman Mao's consistent idea to quickly develop the national economy, accelerate the realization of agricultural mechanization and build China into a powerful and modern socialist country. We must carry out Chairman Mao's behest; resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's call; rely on our own efforts; struggle hard; work with still greater energy and at an even higher speed to basically achieve agricultural mechanization by 1980; construct a socialist industrialized province by 1985; and build China into a great powerful socialist country before the end of this century.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI LEADERS--On the evening of 31 December, 13 theaters in Hefei Municipality held literature and art soirees to celebrate the new year. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Anhwei, the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Hefei Garrison, the Nanking Military District and 7 May cadres school--Wan Li, Li Jen-dih, Ku Cho-hsin, Wang Kuang-yu, Liu Lien-min, (Chen Kuang-hua), Wang Wen-mo, Kuan Chun-ting, Cheng Jui, (Ku Hung-pan), (Wang Yu), Chou Fu-hsin, Chuang Hsin-I, (Wang Meng-chuan) and (Ku Chien) attended the celebration soiree. Also present were some 13,000 people from all walks of life. [Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 78 HK]

KIANGSI PUBLIC SECURITY CIRCULAR--The Kiangsi Public Security Bureau recently issued a circular to the public security bureaus of the various prefectures, municipalities and counties, and the public security department of the Nanchang Railway Bureau on observing a cherish-the-people month in 1978. The circular called on the public security organs throughout the province to grasp well activities of cherishing the people during the New Year's Day and spring festival. It says it is necessary to fully mobilize and organize all public security cadres and policemen to study the article by the theory study group of the Ministry of Public Security of the central authorities, strengthen dictatorship over the class enemy, and hold policeman-people forums to expose and criticize the followers of the gang of four on the public security fronts. It also says it is necessary to organize cadres and policemen to revise the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention and the eight main rules of discipline and 10 points for attention for the public security personnel. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK]

KIANGSI CPPCC FORUM--On the eve of 1978, patriotic persons from all circles in Kiangsi happily gathered in the conference hall of the Chungshan Hall in Nanchang Municipality to seriously study the speech of Vice Chairman Yeh at the seventh enlarged session of the Standing Committee of Fourth CPPCC and Fang I's report on science and education. The forum was organized by the Kiangsi CPPCC. Present at the forum were (Lo Meng-wen) and (Liu Kun), director and deputy director of the United Front Office of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee. Patriotic persons, who work on science and technology and education, reviewed the encouraging changes in science and education since the smashing of the gang of four. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 78 HK]

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HONAN FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES BIRTH CONTROL MEETING

SK301055Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 SK

[Excerpt] From 17 to 23 December, the Honan Revolutionary Committee held an experience-exchange meeting on birth control in Hsuehchang. Present were Liu Chien-hsun, first secretary of the Honan party committee and chairman of the Honan Revolutionary Committee; Tai Su-li secretary of the Honan party committee, vice chairman of the Honan Revolutionary Committee and leader of the birth control leading group of the Honan Revolutionary Committee; (Yu Shih-chi), Standing Committee member of the Honan party committee and director of the Science and Education Office of the Honan Revolutionary Committee; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the Honan Revolutionary Committee.

Comrades Liu Chien-hsun and Tai Su-li delivered speeches at the meeting and presented commendatory banners and certificates to 194 advanced units and individuals of the province on behalf of the Honan Revolutionary Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Chien-hsun said: birth control is important work. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou during their lives attached great importance to the planned increase of population and made a series of important instructions in this regard. Wise leader Chairman Hua also pays great attention to birth control work, and has issued many instructions. To carry out birth control is a component of socialist revolution and socialist construction, an important measure for carrying out the decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, developing the national economy at top speed, and accelerating the realization of the four modernizations, and a major event having a vital bearing on the health and prosperity of the people of various nationalities of our country.

After citing the achievements scored in birth control in Honan, Comrade Liu Chien-hsun stressed: We should never [words indistinct], but should sum up experience and make assessments of work done.

KWANGTUNG'S WANG SHOU-TAO TALKS TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW051109Y Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[New Year Day's talk to Overseas Chinese by Wang Shou-tao, vice chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee--recorded]

[Excerpts] The development of the situation at home and abroad during the past year is very inspiring. In the international arena, an international antihegemonic united front against the superpowers' policy of aggression and war is shaping up. At home, since the smashing of the gang of four, the strategic policy decision to grasp the key link and run the country well has produced initial success. Socialist revolution and construction have entered a new stage of development. In this excellent situation at home and abroad, many overseas compatriots have come back to visit their relatives and tour the beautiful motherland. Many people have witnessed the extraordinary changes of the past year. Like the people in the rest of the country, the people of Kwangtung, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, have held high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implemented the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well and penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four. The confusion caused by the gang on questions of right and wrong in line and ideology is being cleared up. Our party's fine traditions and work style are being restored and carried forward. The social order is stable.

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In 1977 Kwangtung Province reaped a bumper agricultural harvest. The province's total grain output surpassed all previous records. Production of rubber, sugarcane, hemp, jute, tea and other economic crops increased by a fairly large margin.

New advances were made in industrial production. The 1977 coal production quota was fulfilled 45 days ahead of schedule. There were large increases in the output of 38 major industrial products over that of 1976 and there was also a rise in their quality. A number of newly constructed big, medium-sized and small petrochemical plants were put into operation.

Scientific and technical personnel have worked very hard to scale new heights of science and technology. New scientific and technological achievements have emerged one after another. Education workers have shown high enthusiasm. The teachers teach diligently while the students study arduously. More than 900,000 youths throughout the province recently took part in the joint college, middle and vocational school enrollment examinations.

Literary and art workers have ushered in a spring of numerous flowers with their deeds. Under the guidance of the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," a number of good or fairly good literary and art works which were suppressed by the gang of four for many have reappeared. Writers and artists who uphold the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers have gone to factories and villages and have created a number of new works.

In 1977, over 40,000 Overseas Chinese compatriots and their friends in the countries where they reside came to Kwangtung to visit their relatives and places of interest. This has played an active role in strengthening the unity of the people of our country and friendship among the people of the world.

On our road of advance we will encounter many difficulties. However, our socialist motherland has an infinitely bright future. The people of our whole province wholeheartedly support and love our wise leader Chairman Hua. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, they will resolutely advance along the road of continuing the revolution indicated by Chairman Mao, uphold the party's basic line and advance valiantly and with confidence toward the great goal of four modernizations.

Overseas compatriots and friends, Kwangtung is the original home of many Overseas Chinese. For a long time our overseas compatriots have lived in friendship and harmony with the people of the countries where they reside, have made contributions to developing the economy and culture in those countries and have enthusiastically supported revolution and construction in the motherland. We must uphold the united front which our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao created for us, a united front which is led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and which includes patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and compatriots living overseas; correctly implement in an all-round way the party's policies, including the united front policy and the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs; unite with all forces inside and outside the party and the country that can be united with; and make new contributions to the prosperity of the motherland, to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland and to the antihegemonic struggle of the people of the world.

Finally, I wish our Overseas Chinese compatriots and friends health and happiness.

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CANTON REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOSTS FORUM FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK090125Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The department concerned of the Canton Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a forum for returned Overseas Chinese and patriotic figures on the morning of 5 January. The returned Overseas Chinese and patriotic figures who attended the forum warmly praised the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and were grateful to Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for their cordial care.

"They angrily exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in disrupting work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. They are determined to rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, strive to do a good job of work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs, mobilize all positive factors and make new contributions to building a great and powerful socialist state. During the forum, the responsible comrade of the municipal revolutionary committee's department concerned, who attended the preparatory meeting for the national conference on Overseas Chinese affairs, presided over the meeting. Returned Overseas Chinese and patriotic figures (Fang Chun-chuang), (Liu Kuo-chung), (Cheng Mu-ying), (Li Shih-ying), (Jao Fu-lan), (Cheng Man-ju) and (Mai Ching) spoke at the forum.

"Comrades who attended the forum studies the report on the preparatory meeting for the National Conference on Overseas Chinese and the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial 'Attention Must Be Paid to Work Concerning Overseas Chinese Affairs,' and Comrade Liao Cheng-chih's article 'A Critique of the Reactionary Fallacies of the Gang of Four About the So-Called Overseas Relations.' They thus were greatly inspired."

They said: Lin Piao and the gang of four confused attitudes toward enemies and friends and described the masses of Overseas Chinese as bourgeois and stigmatized returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese with such labels as reactionary, thus greatly harming the enthusiasm of returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese. In the third round of the battle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must deeply expose and criticize the gang's crimes and thoroughly eradicate the gang's pernicious influence. Under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Hua, implement the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country, conscientiously study, propagate and implement the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, further unite with the masses of families of Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese and Overseas Chinese, mobilize all positive factors that can be mobilized and make contributions to realizing the motherland's four modernizations.

YEAR-END DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN KWANGTUNG

Brigade's Grain Problems

HK090915Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The party branch of (Yenshang) brigade of (Yenyang) commune in Mei County has stepped up the rectification and building of its leadership group in the light of problems exposed in the end-of-year distribution, and further improved the work style of cadres.

"This brigade reaped a bumper harvest last year. However, many problems were revealed in the end-of-year distribution. For instance, some cadres were gravely affected by the 'simplex economy' idea in directing production, grasping grain and neglecting to grasp economic diversification. The struggle between two roads in grain distribution was also prominent. Due to the fact that the finance system was not sound, cadres spent money indiscriminately, causing many overdrafts and debts. There was serious waste."

In view of these problems, the brigade party branch gathered the cadres and party members together to rectify work styles. They criticized the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging the management system on the rural people's communes and the party's fine work style, profoundly educating all cadres. They pledged to put things right and take the lead in implementing the party's policies and the various rules and regulations.

The brigade party branch also took action to enhance the awareness of cadres in view of the erroneous ideas held by some of them. "This brigade has increased grain production for several years running. Last year, grain production was 140,000 catties ahead of 1976. The ration level is rather high. Due to an incorrect ideological line, some cadres always thought only of selling grain at a high price in order to increase cash income, instead of actively developing diversification. As a result, the collective economy developed slowly and the level of cash distribution for peasants was rather low. Some were only concerned with private interests, not with public. Having ample grain, they consumed it all, put nothing in reserve and said nothing about making greater contributions to the state."

When conducting rectification, cadres concentrated on debating the following questions: 1) should one rely on developing collective production and diversification to raise the distribution level, or on selling grain at a high price?; 2) after a bumper harvest, should grain be consumed in a planned way or indiscriminately?; 3) after a bumper harvest, should one make greater contributions to the state?

As a result of debating these questions, the cadres enhanced their spontaneity to implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development, and also correctly understood how to handle relations between the state, the collective and the individual after a bumper harvest. They have strengthened the financial system, readjusted the end-of-year distribution plan, and also recovered some 8,000 yuan in overdrafts and debts.

NANFANG DAILY Article

HK090910Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jan 78 HK

[Excerpts from NANFANG DAILY 7 January commentator's article: "Rectify the Basic Level Leadership Groups in Connection With the End-of-Year Distribution"]

[Text] The rural areas of the province are currently carrying out rectification of the party and work styles in connection with the end-of-year distribution, and doing a good job of rectifying and building the basic level leadership groups. The solution of this problem will be a very great stimulus for insuring the smooth completion of the end-of-year distribution, for the transformation of the ideology and work style of cadres, for carrying forward the party's fine traditions, for bringing closer relations between the cadres and masses, and for having upper and lower levels making concerted efforts to grasp the key link in running the country well. Leading comrades of party committees at all levels must attach sufficient importance to this work and grasp it rightly and well.

At present, it is extremely necessary to carry out rectification of basic level leadership groups in connection with the end-of-year distribution. The problems revealed in this end-of-year distribution as a result of taking thorough stock of workpoints, accounts, cash, grain and material clearly show that the problem of "big subsidies and little labor" exists among some basic level cadres. In some units the problems of indiscriminate use and misappropriation of funds and over-consumption among the cadres are rather serious.

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There are even certain people who make use of their powers to take the lead in pursuing capitalism. The existence of these problems is a major reason why, in recent years, some communes and brigades have increased production without increasing income, have labored more without getting more remuneration and have been unable to make good their distribution plans. From this it can be seen that to carry out rectification of the party and work style and rectify basic level leadership groups in connection with this end-of-year distribution guarantees a good job will be done in distribution work. It meets the desires of the masses and provides a good opportunity for educating cadres.

In rectifying basic level leadership groups in connection with the end-of-year distribution, the most important task is to make basic level cadres spontaneously revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of following the mass line, seeking the truth from facts, and struggling hard amid difficulties, animate their revolutionary spirits, and take the lead in working hard. In particular, we must raise the issue of cadre participation in collective productive labor to the plane of preventing and opposing revisionism and continuing the revolution, and of whether to learn from Tachai in a genuine or sham way. We must seriously solve this problem in ideology, organization and system, resolutely implement the system of "fixing three things and assessing one," do away with all unreasonable subsidies and remuneration and truly succeed in working and suffering together with the masses.

We must set up and put on a sound basis systems for assessing work and recording work-points, financial management, and storage of materials, and launch the masses to exercise supervision, insuring that these systems can be implemented.

NANFANG DAILY HAILS PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC-EDUCATIONAL WORKERS

HK080800Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY 6 January commentary on the promotion of 25 people to professorships, assistant professorships and assistant research fellowships in Kwangtung: "An Important Policy Measure"]

[Excerpts] The promotion of these 25 comrades was an encouragement to them and also an honorable task assigned to them by the party and the people. We believe at their new posts they will be in a still better position to bring into play their wisdom and talents and to make still bigger contributions to the march toward modernization in science and technology.

Because of their vicious aims to usurp party and state power and to restore capitalism, the diabolical gang of four crazily trampled on the party's principles and policies, ruthlessly persecuted and dealt blows at intellectuals and strangled talents, seriously injuring the activism of scientists and technicians and the force of teachers.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have been very concerned about science and education and have attached great importance to mobilizing the activism of the forces of scientists, technicians and teachers. They have issued a number of important instructions and adopted a series of important measures. The restoration of various technical job titles is an important policy measure.

In scientific research we must display collective wisdom and advocate learning from the worker-peasant-soldier masses, joining together and fighting in cooperation. However, we must not negate the role of the diligent efforts of individuals in science and technology. In scientific research, the research and creative spirit of individuals are very important. All fruits of collective research have embodied the independent contemplation and creative efforts of many scientific research personnel. The same applies to teaching.

SZECHWAN INCREASES 1977 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW070724Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Chengtu, January 7, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Industrial production in Szechwan Province, southwest China, reached an all-time high in 1977. Production of the major items including iron ore, pig iron, steel, rolled steel, chemical fertilizer, raw coal, electric power, tractor, cotton cloth and paper was anything from 30 to over 100 percent higher than in 1976.

Szechwan is one of those provinces which suffered seriously from interference and sabotage by the "gang of four", with production in many enterprises disrupted. With the downfall of the gang, the industrial enterprises soon took a turn for the better last year by vehemently criticizing its vile crimes and launching socialist emulation drives. More than 20 iron and steel plants including Chungking and Chengtu lowered their coke consumption rate for iron smelting by 8 percent as compared with 1976. Although the number of locally-run nitrogenous fertilizer plants increased by only about 10 percent, total output shot up by 40 percent thanks to the efforts of the workers to effect technical innovations and tap the production potential.

The technicians on the province's industrial front tried in every way to develop production at high speed. Contributing to the national goal of building some ten more big oilfields the size of Taching, the 4,000 technicians of the provincial petroleum administration last year completed more than 40 major items of scientific research such as ultra-deep well drilling, trial-manufacturing of bits for drilling hard rock and use of natural gas surplus heat from carbon black plants to generate electricity. Units under the provincial machine-building administration succeeded in effecting and popularizing more than 1,000 technical innovations and manufacturing 65-ton hydraulic cranes, multi-head spot welding machines and other new products.

NAMelist OF 3D TIBET REGIONAL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OW071108Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The following is a namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of Third Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee.

Chairman: Jen Jung

Vice Chairmen: Yang Tung-sheng, Tibetan; Pa-pa-la-ko-lieh-lang-chieh, Tibetan; Miao Pi-i; Li Chuan-en; Jen Chang; Lang-tun Kung-ka-wang-chiu, Tibetan; Sheng-chin Lo-sang-chien-tsan, Tibetan; Te-ko Ko-sang-wang-tui, Tibetan; Chien-pai-chih-lieh, Tibetan; Sang-ting Tuo-chi-pa-mu, Tibetan, female; La-min So-lang-lun-chu, Tibetan; Chiang-chung Cha-hsi-tuo-chi, Tibetan; Chi-pu Ping-tso-tzu-teng, Tibetan

Secretary General: Jen Chang

Standing Committee members, listed in order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Ma I-chen); (Wei Tung), Tibetan; (Pu-cheng-san-ta), Tibetan; (Pu-teng-ming-ma), Tibetan; (Wang Yun-hsiang); (Pa-cha Tuo-lang-wang-ku), Tibetan; (Lin-tsung-tsa-wa), Tibetan; Sheng-chin Lo-sang-chien-tsan, Tibetan; (Ming-tso-wang-chiu), Tibetan; Jen Jung; Jen Chang; (Jen Tao-yuan); (Fang Hua-tsao); (Chiang-pa-yeh-hsi), Tibetan; Chiang-chung

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Cha-hsi-tuo-chi, Tibetan; Chi-pu Ping-tso-tzu-teng, Tibetan; (Chi-pu A-wang-po-mu), Tibetan, female; (I-tung Chiang-pai-hsien-feng), Tibetan; (Lung-to-tao-kai), Tibetan; (Ya Hsiao), of Lopa nationality, female; (Yang Tung-sheng), Tibetan; Li Chuan-en; Chien-pai-chih-lieh, Tibetan; (Chen Chin-po); Sung Shao-kuang, (Su Chu-ching), female; (Wu Yu-ping), female; A-pei Tsai-tan-cho-ka, Tibetan; (A-meng-ssu-jen), Tibetan; Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, Tibetan; Miao Pi-i; (Lo Yu), Tibetan; (Lo Nien-i); La-min-so-lang-lun-chu, Tibetan; (Wang Tui), Tibetan; (Lo-sang-tzu-sun), Tibetan; (Lo-sang-teng-chu), Tibetan; Lo-sang-tsan-ya, Tibetan; (Hsia-pa Ko-sang-wang-tui), Tibetan; Hsia-pa Ko-lang-cho-ma, Tibetan, female; (Hsia-pei Ssu-tan-chun-ku), Tibetan; (Ou Chien), of Hui nationality; (Hsia Chung-yuan); Sang-ting Tuo-chi-pa-mu, Tibetan, female; (Yu-chi-shih-lieh), Tibetan; Lang-tun Kung-ka-wang-chiu, Tibetan; (Tsan-chan Lo-sang-chan-yang), Tibetan; (Yeh-chang Pu-tung-ni-ma), Tibetan; (Tao Yu-lin); (Lo-pu-chien-tsan), of Monba nationality; (Sun-chieh Ho-lang-hsien-chun), Tibetan; (Hsieh Cheng-fan); (Ta-ching Hsu-cheng-lu-ma), Tibetan; (Ta-ching Ssu-jen-tun-chu), Tibetan; Te-ko Ko-sang-wang-tui, Tibetan.

JEN JUNG SPEAKS AT TIBET CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

OWO71134Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Third Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee held its first meeting which was attended by Jen Jung, first secretary and chairman of the Tibet Regional CCP and revolutionary committees and chairman of the third regional CPPCC committee, and Tien Pao, secretary and vice chairman of the Tibet regional CCP and revolutionary committees.

The participating Standing Committee members unanimously said that they would continue to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the dalai traitorous clique, expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their active followers and sinister henchman in Tibet, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, criticize idealism and metaphysics, strive to remold their world outlook, act according to the principles of "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," do more things in the interests of the people, vigorously publicize the spirit embodied in the sessions of the Third Tibet Regional People's Congress and the Third Tibet Regional CPPCC Committee, unite with all those who can be united, mobilize all positive factors and make fresh contributions to the building of a new socialist Tibet.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Jen Jung inquired about the age and health of every Standing Committee member and commended the achievements each had made in the socialist revolution and construction of Tibet. In his speech, Comrade Jen Jung stressed the following points:

1. Recalling the party's history, he expounded the tremendous significance of the united front which has been our party's consistent policy, which is one of the three magic weapons of revolution and which must be maintained.
2. It is necessary to consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, and strengthen the party's leadership.
3. He encouraged all to remold their ideology, perform good deeds for the people and work hard to build a new socialist Tibet.

Comrade Tien Pao also spoke at the meeting.

FORMER HOMES OF MAO, CHOU, CHU TE OPENED IN YUNNAN

OW071241Y Peking NCNA in English 0721 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Kunming, January 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chairman Mao Tsetung's former residence in the town of Chashi on the route of the Long March in southwest China's Yunnan Province, and the site of the Chashi meeting called by him were recently opened to the public in commemoration of his 84th birthday.

In February 1935, Chairman Mao led the Central Red Army to the town in the mountains of northeast Yunnan, where he presided over an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. At the meeting, he made the wise decisions to march back toward the east and wage mobile warfare in the Szechwan-Yunnan-Kweichow area.

Also opened to the public were the former residences of Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Te in the town and a newly-built memorial hall for the Red Army's Long March. More than 100 precious relics of the Red Army are on display in the memorial hall.

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TIBET WOMEN'S FEDERATION--The Tibet Regional Women's Federation held a symposium on 26 December to commemorate Chairman Mao's 84th birthday. At the symposium, women's representatives from all circles in Tibet earnestly studied the two recently published brilliant works of Chairman Mao, "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization." (Ho Min), vice chairman of the regional women's federation; (Yuan Ya), cadre of the regional communications company; and (Cha-mu-hsin), cadre of the Tibet (?Fuel) Company, spoke at the meeting. They recalled Tibet's achievements in the socialist construction over the past 20 years under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and talked about their reminiscences of Chairman Mao. (Ssu-jen-pai-chih), chairman of the Lhasa Municipal Women's Federation, hailed Chairman Mao's nationality and united front policies. (Ho Min) called on everybody to turn the memories of Chairman Mao into concrete action by following Chairman Hua and deepening the struggle against the gang of four. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

TIBET SCIENCE COMMITTEE--The Tibet Regional Science and Technology Committee recently held a symposium to discuss Chairman Mao's two brilliant works, "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization." All participants held that in order to build China into a modern powerful socialist state before the end of this century, scientific research should precede production and construction. Present at the symposium were leading cadres, scientists, technicians and logistics personnel from the scientific research group of the regional Communications Bureau, the regional Geological Bureau's laboratory, the design institutes under the regional Planning Committee and the regional Communications Bureau, and the regional farm machinery and meteorological bureaus. All pledged to make utmost efforts to further develop scientific research. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

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HOPEI RECALLS CHAIRMAN HUA'S NEW YEAR VISIT TO TANGSHAN

HOPEI DAILY Editorial

OW081936Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts of HOPEI DAILY editorial: "Strengthen Revolutionization To Achieve High Speed-- Warmly Hailing Chairman Hua's Inspection of Tangshan"--date not given]

[Excerpts] On the first day of the new year, Chairman Hua came deep among the masses to make investigations and studies, thus setting a brilliant example for us to revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of our party. Such a good leader makes us feel extremely glorious, happy and proud. Cadres and masses throughout this province are determined to live up to the deep concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner and keep to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The pledge to respond to Chairman Hua's concern by displaying the spirit of revolution plus daring to make new achievements in every field of work.

On his inspection tour by Tangshan, Chairman Hua called on us to continue exposing and criticizing the gang of four, promoting production and making better plans for improving the livelihood of the people in the new year. He said we must build Tangshan City better than it was before the earthquake. Reconstruction of Tangshan, he added, must be completed in a fairly short time, and we must perform miracles not only in production but also in building a new Tangshan.

Chairman Hua stressed the question of speed. He pointed out: The key to realizing China's four modernizations in 23 years lies in the first 8 years. During these 8 years, production of coal, iron and steel, petroleum and many other industrial products must far exceed the levels of the past 28 years. He also urged cadres and workers to grasp culture and study science and technology in order to realize the four modernizations at an early date.

Comrades of all walks of life and on all fronts throughout the province must enthusiastically respond to Chairman Hua's call, turn his instructions into action, display the spirit of "seizing the hour," make giant strides, accelerate their work speed, and launch a new high tide in socialist revolution and construction as soon as possible.

To implement Chairman Hua's important instructions and create high speed, it is imperative to grasp firmly and well the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. Unless the pernicious influence of the gang of four is completely wiped out, capitalism is eliminated through struggle, revisionism is thoroughly criticized, and the rights and wrongs concerning the line are clearly distinguished, it will be impossible to achieve high speed.

To achieve high speed, it is most important to revolutionize the people's thinking. Chairman Hua penetratingly pointed out: We must grasp revolutionization and bring the initiative of the masses into full play in order to rebuild Tangshan City. This will not adversely effect production but, on the contrary, it will promote production. This is what Tachai has experienced.

To achieve revolutionization, cadres must persist in participating in collective productive labor.

To achieve revolutionization, it is necessary to earnestly change our work style. Despite his busy, important daily work, Chairman Hua arranged to visit factories and villages and go deep among the masses in order to conduct conscientious investigations and studies. Why should we just remain in offices issuing orders and refusing to go among the masses? We must take Chairman Hua as a brilliant model, join the masses at all times, show concern about the people's problems, use our own revolutionization to spur on the masses' revolutionization, and bring their initiative in building socialism into full play. In this way, we will undoubtedly achieve high speed and attain greater, faster, better and more economical results in our work.

To implement Chairman Hua's important instructions and speed up economic development, we must, wherever possible, use advanced techniques that are suitable to the actual conditions of our country. All national economic departments must adopt the latest techniques and technological processes and be equipped with the newest equipment. Machines must be used when at all possible. In this way, we will be able to raise productivity and reduce the intensive use of labor to a great extent. It is imperative to overcome such ideas and work styles as closing the doors to the outside world and following beaten tracks. We must make all-out efforts in scientific experiments and apply modern science and technology to production.

All cadres and masses in the province are requested to enthusiastically respond to our wise leader Chairman Hua's call, study politics, science, technology and culture, and be revolutionary fighters who are both Red and expert.

Let us rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, take the wise leader Chairman Hua as our brilliant model, strive to do a good job in all fields, and make still greater contributions to the party and people in the new year.

Tangshan Coal Mine Secretary

OW071102Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Article by (Chao Ming), acting secretary of the party committee of Tangshan coal mine in Kailuan: "Warm Concern and a Great Encouragement"]

[Excerpts] New Year's Day 1978 was an unforgettable day for the workers and staff of our mine. On that day Chairman Hua inspected our mine, and the miners, filled with the joy of victory, spend New Year's Day with the wise leader.

The sun was shining brightly on New Year's Day when a light grey car arrived at the mine at 0925. Emerging from the car, the wise leader Chairman Hua, in miner's dress and wearing a safety helmet and mining boots, waved to the assembled masses and walked toward us. "Chairman Hua has arrived!" I was very excited and immediately approached him. Chairman Hua shook my hand firmly and shook hands with other leading comrades. He went down more than 600 meters below the surface to inspect the comprehensive mechanization workface and walked over 1,200 meters along the uneven alley.

Chairman Hua highly praised the achievements we made, saying: "In 1977 you won victories in two battles; one was the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and the other was the anti-quake and relief struggle and resumption of production. Kailuan has made a miraculous recovery in resuming its production."

Chairman Hua was very concerned about the workers' living conditions. Discussing their housing, Chairman Hua said: "You must have high aspirations to build Tangshan into a better place than it was before the quake." Chairman Hua showed no signs of fatigue during the 3 hours he was underground.

Chairman Hua asked us about production and living conditions and warmed the hearts of all miners and inspired their fighting spirit. Chairman Hua is truly of one heart with us. His concern for miners is unparalleled in the world.

Together with other members of the party committee, I must lead the workers and staff of this mine to conscientiously study and implement Chairman Hua's important instructions during his inspection of our mine, whip up a high tide in energetically studying and implementing the instructions throughout the mine and continue to firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, boldly mobilize the masses and make a success of the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four in a new year.

YU TAI-CHUNG ADDRESSES INNER MONGOLIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW061702Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Huhehot, 4 Jan--The first session of the Fifth Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Congress was held in Huhehot from 21 to 28 December 1977.

A total of 660 representatives attended the congress, of whom 33 percent were of the Mongolian nationality. The congress elected the autonomous region's new revolutionary committee, Yu Tai-chung was elected chairman of the revolutionary committee, Chih Pi-ching, Pao-jih-le-tai (Mongolian nationality, female), Liu Ching-ping, Teng Chun-Ching, Shen Hsin-fa, Wang To, Shao Tzu-yen [6730 1311 6056], Meng Chi [1322 3823], Wu En (Mongolian Nationality), Hou Yung [0186 3057], Chang Peng-tu [1728 7720 0956], Chiang Hsi [1203 5045], Chao Chun [6392 6511] and Yun Shih-ying [7189 0013 5391] (Mongolian nationality) were elected vice chairmen of the revolutionary committee. The congress elected delegates from the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to the Fifth NPC. On 28 December, the autonomous region revolutionary committee held its first meeting and appointed Li Wen-ching [2621 2429 4737] (Mongolian nationality) president of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Higher People's Court.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung delivered a work report to the congress on behalf of the former revolutionary committee. In his report he pointed out: Over the past year, people of all nationalities in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and closely following the strategic plan of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, have deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" and their followers in Inner Mongolia and smashed their bourgeois factional setups. All fronts have made great achievements.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said: An encouraging situation in the autonomous region's national economy emerged in 1977. Despite very serious natural disasters in both agriculture and animal husbandry, the autonomous region still reaped good grain harvests and delivered beets and oil-bearing crops to the state, thanks to the arduous efforts of people of all nationalities. Not long ago, some pastoral areas had very heavy snowfalls. Now the masses in these areas are vigorously launching activities to protect livestock from adverse weather. On the industrial and communications front, the stagnant and even back-sliding situation in production caused by the "gang of four's" serious interference and sabotage was changed in the first half of 1977. By the end of November, the autonomous region's 1977 plan for total industrial output had been fulfilled 1 month ahead of schedule, a 22 percent increase over the corresponding period for 1976 and an all-time high; its public revenue also increased by 28 percent over the corresponding period for 1976.

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In his report, Comrade Yu Tai-chung put forward the autonomous regions' current fighting tasks and goals. He called for building a foundation for socialist agriculture and animal husbandry in the autonomous region by 1985 which will insure high and stable yields and all-round development of grain, livestock, oil-bearing crops and beets. He also called for setting up an industrial system concentrating on the building of medium-sized and small farm and animal husbandry machinery and on the utilization of plants, including medium-sized and small iron and steel plants, chemical works, coal plants, power plants, cement plants and other types of plants to support agriculture and animal husbandry. He also called for building an iron and steel and nonferrous metal industrial base with the Paoou Iron and Steel Company as the center and with the development of coal, electric power and transportation spurring each other along.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung called on army men and people throughout the autonomous region to devote themselves to building well the production base of grain, oil-bearing crops and beets in Inner Mongolia. Since the irrigation area along the bend of the Yellow River has been declared to be one of the state's major marketable grain bases, we must make great efforts to push production forward as soon as possible. In pastoral areas, it is necessary to build basic pastoral farms for livestock breeding at the rate of 1 mou per head.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung said it is necessary to actively develop the national and folk literary and art forms preferred by the working people and maintain the correct orientation of Red cultural teams. It is necessary to attach great importance to the work of the Mongolian language and strengthen the work of the Mongolian-language news, publication, teaching, translation and literary and art performances.

After discussion, the congress unanimously approved Comrade Yu Tai-chung's report. Representatives of all nationalities were in high spirits and voiced their determination to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, and devote themselves to building the autonomous region into an anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist impenetrable position in the northern border territory of the motherland.

BRIEFS

HOPEI PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE--Hopei Province recently held a conference on planned parenthood. Attending the conference were members of the provincial planned parenthood group and responsible persons of the various prefectural, municipal and county planned parenthood offices. The planned parenthood office of the State Council also sent representatives to the conference. (Chang Ho-hsien), Standing Committee member of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conference. (Chang Ho-hsien) said by the end of this year late marriages in Hopei are expected to reach 93 percent, birth control practitioners 83 percent, and planned parenthood practitioners 77 percent. (Chang Ho-hsien) also called for continued implementation of the planned parenthood policy. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW]

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FIRST SESSION OF HEILUNGKIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HELD 23-28 DEC

OW080159Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Harbin, 7 January 1978--The first session of the Fifth Heilungkiang Provincial People's Congress was held in Harbin from 23 to 28 December 1977.

The meeting, attended by 1,000 delegates, elected the new Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the province's delegates to the Fifth NPC. Yang I-chen was elected chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chen Lei [7115 7191], Chen Chien-fei, Yu Hung-liang, Kuan Chou, Chang Shih-chun, Wang Wei-chih, Hou Chieh [0186 2212], Juan Yung-sheng [7086 3057 0524], Sun Tzu-yuan [1327 1311 3104] and Lu Kuang [7627 0342] were elected vice chairmen.

At the first plenum of the provincial revolutionary committee held on 28 December 1977, Wang Pei-nien [3769 0012 1628] was appointed president of the Heilungkiang Provincial Higher People's Court. Comrade Yang I-chen delivered a work report on behalf of the outgoing revolutionary committee.

In his work report Comrade Yang I-chen put forward the future fighting tasks for the province. He said: Located in the border region, Heilungkiang is the motherland's north gate and holds a very important strategic position. The province has great potential for industrial and agricultural production; we already have many large, heavy industry and agricultural enterprises in addition to the 100 million mou of wasteland set for reclamation. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have attached great importance to the province's construction work. We must cherish loftier aspirations, go all out, strive to advance all kinds of work in the shortest time possible and make up for the losses caused by the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." We should work hard in the next 8 years, develop Heilungkiang into an important marketable grain-producing base and simultaneously build a fairly comprehensive industrial system with coal, lumber, petroleum oil and large machine-building industries as its main links so as to form an economic system in the province characterized by coordinated development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

Comrade Yang I-chen also discussed the problem of gradually improving people's living standards on the basis of production development. He added: In view of the long winter period and low temperatures in Heilungkiang, it is an especially important task to pay attention to the livelihood of staff and workers. Towns as well as industrial, mining and forestry areas should pay attention to production of nonstaple food, build nonstaple food production bases in a big way and solve the problem of vegetable, meat, egg, poultry, fish, milk and other nonstaple food supplies in the spirit of self-reliance. We should be determined to improve our vegetable supply shortage within 1 or 2 years.

Like Taching, factories and other enterprises should organize their dependents to take the 7 May road, build agricultural and sideline production bases, develop nonstaple food production and finally achieve self-sufficiency in grain. Collective welfare undertakings must be actively promoted and the people's material and cultural levels must be continuously raised.

After discussion, Comrade Yang I-chen's work report was unanimously adopted at the meeting. Those attending the session expressed the resolve to closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, grasp the key link and run the country well, go all out to bring about rapid development and strive to make contributions toward realizing the four modernizations and building and safeguarding the motherland's border region.

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WANG EN-MAO ADDRESSES FOURTH KIRIN CPPCC SESSION

SK051014Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Jan 78 SK1

[For earlier report on Wang En-mao address see the 4 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page L2]

[Excerpts] The first plenary session of Fourth Kirin Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee opened on 18 December 1977 and closed on 25 December 1977. This session was held under the correct leadership and warm concern of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and under the direct leadership of the Kirin party committee.

During the session, all the participating members listened to the speech by Deputy Secretary of Kirin party committee Yu Ko at the opening ceremony and attended the first session of the Fifth Kirin People's Congress as observers. They listened to the work report delivered by Wang En-mao, first secretary of Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, on behalf of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, and to the speeches of the deputies to the Fifth People's Congress.

On 22 December, Wang En-mao, first secretary of Kirin party committee and chairman of Kirin Revolutionary Committee, made a speech entitled "Further Develop the Revolutionary United Front and Serve the Interests of Socialism." Comrade Wang En-mao said in his speech:

Chairman Mao's theory on the united front is a momentous development in Marxism and Leninism and an important component of Mao-Tsetung Thought. United front work is one of the basic issues in the Chinese revolution, and is a part of our party's general line and policies. In the period of the democratic revolution, the united front is one of the three magic weapons of the Communist Party of China for vanquishing the enemy in the Chinese revolution.

Regarding whether to consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front in the period of socialism, Chairman Mao clearly indicated in the "ten major relationships," "I suggest that you give attention to our united front work so as to improve our relations with them, and that you make every possible effort to mobilize their enthusiasm for the cause of socialism."

This means that there was a democratic revolution in our country, but even after entering into the period of socialist revolution we still should not discard the revolutionary united front, rather we should develop it.

A basic principle in revolutionary united front work is that the leading class in revolution should win over and unite with the majorities and correctly handle the issue of revolutionarily allied forces. The united front in the period of socialist revolution in our country is the revolutionary united front led by the working class, based on the worker-peasant alliance and including the patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages and compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese. This united front is an alliance that is more broadly based than the worker-peasant alliance, because it includes all the forces that can be united--patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and Overseas Chinese.

Wise leader Chairman Hua has held high the great banner of Chairman Mao, inherited his behests, steadfastly carried out his line, principles and policies on consolidation and developing the revolutionary united front work, and issued a series of important directives.

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Chairman Hua repeatedly advanced calls for further development of the revolutionary united front and stressed the important significance of strengthening this work at the National Conference on Learning From Tachai in Agriculture, the work conference of the party Central Committee in March, the 11th National CCP Congress and the fourth session of the Fourth National People's Congress.

Comrade Wang En-mao pointed out: The gang of four, in order to meet their counterrevolutionary political needs for usurping party and state power, completely tampered with and distorted Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, and wantonly reversed the relationship of the people to the enemy in the historical period of socialism. They opposed the basic principle set forth by Chairman Mao of uniting all forces that can be united, mobilizing all positive factors and serving the interests of socialism. They tried only to struggle, not to join efforts, overthrowing everything and abolishing the revolutionary united front. They regarded all the objects of the united front as monsters and demons without distinction which should be subjected to dictatorship, babbling: "If the united front is stinking at all, what is it for?"

They sabotaged the party's policy on democratic parties of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision, and clamored to do away with the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in an attempt to make the democratic parties a figurehead. They willfully trampled on the party's policies on uniting, educating and remolding the intellectuals, branded them the "stinking ninth category" and committed numerous other crimes to attack and persecute them, seriously dampening their enthusiasm for building socialism.

Closely following the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--the former principal responsible member of Kirin party and revolutionary committees actively pushed the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, opposed Chairman Mao's thought, theory and line on the united front and sabotaged the party's policy on the united front, causing detrimental effects in Kirin's united front work. They ruthlessly attacked and persecuted intellectuals, particularly old scientists and professors and senior engineers and technicians, babbled "the more they learn the more they become reactionary," violently trampled the party's policy on intellectuals, and engaged in ruthless struggle, merciless attacks and fascist dictatorship. They charged some old scientists who had made contributions with the crimes of being big secret agents, and imprisoned them for several years. Some of them were tortured until disabled or dead. Their urns were not even permitted to be placed in the cemetery.

The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts sabotaged cooperation between the party and personages outside the party, opposed uniting with the great majority of the people, and pushed out and attacked personages outside the party. Such an isolationist policy seriously sabotaged the party's basic principle of uniting all forces that can be united and bringing into full play all positive factors to serve socialism.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts departed from Chairman Mao's theory, line, principle and policy on the united front and canceled all functions of the party's united front work. This was an important component of their plot to push the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four. The gang of four tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, concocted a counterrevolutionary political program, reversed the relations between the enemy and ourselves during the period of socialist revolution, vilified that there was a bourgeois class in the party, and slandered veteran cadres who had gone through the test of long-term revolutionary struggle and were loyal to the party as democrats and slandered democrats as capitalist roaders, vainly attempting to overthrow a large number of revolutionary leading cadres in the party, government and army, to destroy our party and army, to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

In order to help the gang of four in carrying out their counterrevolutionary political program, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts sabotaged the revolutionary united front and the unity among the party, patriotic democratic parties and personages, revolutionary intellectuals and other nonparty personages, turning our friends into our enemies and creating chaos in the class alignment.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee always attached great importance to the issue of nationalities, considering it an important part of the issue of the Chinese revolution. Chairman Mao combined the theory of Marxism-Leninism on nationality with the actual events in China, summed up experiences in China's nationality work and formulated correct lines, principles and policies. It is necessary to carry out the policy of national region autonomy in areas where the minority people live in close communities, to insure their rights to equality, to eliminate the national estrangement left over by history, and to help them to develop their political, economic and cultural undertakings in accordance with their own features, so as to gradually eliminate national inequality. The policy of national region autonomy is the only policy that can solve the issue of nationality in China. The party and government also pay great attention to dispersed minority peoples and safeguard their right to equality.

Regarding this issue, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cohorts closely followed the gang of four and their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--to oppose the party's policy on nationalities. They opposed the policy of national regional autonomy, vilified it as "splitting China" and "creating independent kingdoms," opposed publicizing the party's policy on nationalities, suspected, attacked, ostracized and persecuted minority cadres, tried hard to undermine socialist construction in minority areas, negated the culture and education of the minority people, opposed their languages and letters, and scorned their social customs, causing detrimental effects in the revolutionary great unity among the people of all nationalities in Kirin Province.

Comrade Wang En-mao pointed out: Kirin Province, situated on the border of China, has rich resources and plays an important strategic role. There are various nationalities in Kirin Province. The population of the minority areas accounts for more than 10 percent of the total population of Kirin Province. The acreage of the minority areas covers half or more of Kirin Province. Most of the minority people in Kirin live in the borders which are outposts in opposing imperialism and opposing revisionism. Thus to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, to carry out the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, to implement the party's policy on nationalities to do a good job in nationality work, to strengthen unity among all nationalities and the unity of China, and to vigorously develop socialist construction and revolution in minority areas have great strategic significance in strengthening war preparedness, consolidating frontier defense, opposing imperialism and revisionism and safeguarding our fatherland.

When wise Chairman Hua inspected Kirin Province, he issued an important directive taking into account the features of Kirin Province, demanding that the issue of nationalities be included in the agenda and be discussed constantly. We must conscientiously carry out Chairman Hua's directive to make a success of this work.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: Some of the fraternal nationality people in Kirin Province have long worked in trackless forests and labored on the wild prairie. They braved storms and bitter cold and struggled against nature as well as against enemies at home and abroad, making great contributions to safeguarding and building the frontier of our fatherland.

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Those areas which play important strategic roles must be those which are rewarded in economy, culture and livelihood. Thus our leading comrades must pay still greater attention to them and give them more help and concern.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Wang En-mao said: It is imperative to strengthen the leadership by the party committees over the united front work. All party committees at various levels must conscientiously implement the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on expanding the revolutionary united front, place this work on the agenda of party committees, sincerely review the implementation of the united front policy, proceed from the actual need to restore or consolidate the organs of party united front work and assign outstanding cadres. It is necessary to attach due importance to personages outside the party politically, make proper arrangements for them in their work and give them rational concern in their livelihood.

Comrade Wang En-mao's speech drew rounds of applause at the meeting.

On the afternoon of 25 December, the first plenary session of the Fifth Kirin Provincial People's Congress elected 95 Standing Committee members; Comrade Wang En-mao as chairman of the Fourth Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee; Yu Ko, Hsu Shou-hsien, Li Meng-ling, Wang Ta-heng, Fu Chen-sheng, Wu Hsueh-chou, Li Yu-wen, Yu I-fu, Sung Jen-yuan, Chang Te-hsing, Chang Wen-hai, Chang Kai-ching, Mao Cheng, Cheng Sheng-san, Tsui Tsai, Liu Feng-chu and Hsiao Tan-feng as vice chairmen; and Yu Yu-shan as secretary general.

The session unanimously adopted the resolution of the first plenary session of the Fourth Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee.

This session successfully fulfilled the scheduled tasks and closed with the solemn rendering of the "Internationale."

NAMelist OF NEW LIAONING PROVINCIAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

OW070251Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The following is a namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, totaling 140 names:

Chairman: Tseng Shao-shan.

Vice Chairmen: Jen Chung-i, Huang Ou-tung, Chen Pu-ju, Hu I-min, Wang Kuang-chung, Wang Ying-chung, Yang Po, Hsieh Huang-tien, Chao Chi, Tang Hung-kuang, Wang Chi-yuan, Cheng I-tai, Tso Kun and Chang Chih-yuan.

Members, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Ma Fei-te), (Yu Ting-hsin), (Wang Chih), (Wang Te), female, (Wang Chi), (Wang Wen-chu), (Wang Wen-kuang), (Wang Wen-chang), Wang Feng-en, (Wang Lan-hsi), Wang Kuang-chung, Wang Chi-yuan, (Wang Huai-i), (Wang Hsiu-chun), female, (Wang Wu-chen), (Wang Mao-shan), female, (Wang Hung-yu), (Wang Shu-en), (Wang Shu-cheng), (Wang Chen-hai), (Wang En-hui), (Wang Hsin-hua), (Wu Li-cheng), (Yin Hsin-chu), (Yu Fei), (Yu Ting-cheng), (Lu Su), Tso Kun, (Tso Tsai-chien), (Pai Feng-i), (Lin Jih-kuang), (Lu Kui-hua), (Chu Chuan), (Chu Hsueh-li), (Li Hsi), (Fang Li), female, (Liu Chung), (Liu Wen-tsai), (Liu Chun-sheng), (Liu En-tien), (Hsin Ping-yun), female, (Hsin Chi-wen), (Jen Pa-chih), Jen Chung-i, (Sun I-shan), (Sun Hung-chih), (Chiao Shun-kun), female, (Lu Hui-lan), female, (Tang Hui-chen), female, (Hsiao Wen), (Hsiao Kuang), (Hsiao Liang), (Li Chin) (Li Lien), (Li Ping), (Li Kang), (Li Tien), (?Li Feng-lan), female, (Li Han-ying), female, (Li Cheng-lin), (Li Chun-en), (Li Keng-cheng), (Li Ting-hsi), Sung Kuang, Yang Po, Yang Ta-i, (Yang Wen-hsueh), (Yang Chih-yin), female, (Shen Liu), (Wu Hsia), (Ping Wei), female, (Ho Feng-hsiang), (Ho I-chen), female, (Ho Chang-ping), (Ho Lin-sheng), (Chang Wen-shu), female, (Chang Yu-shan), (Chang Yen-chieh), Chang Chih-yuan, (Chang Teng-kuei), (Chang Kuei-lan), female,

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(Chang Te-kui), (Chen Yu-shan), (Chen Hsun-chung), (Chen Tien-fu), Chen Fu-ju, (Tu Yulan), female, Wang Ying-chung, (Chou Lien-hua), female, (Chou Chin-yeh), (Chou Kang), (Chou Ming-an), (Chou Chen-hua), (Chou Te-hung), (Chin Ying), (Chin Yu-chin), female, (Chin Hsueh-fu), (Fan Yu-hsia), female, (Cheng Yu-chien), (Lo Chien-hua), (Men Fan-ming), (Hao Tao), Chao Chi, (Chao Hsiao), female, (Chao Ti-hsiang), (Chao Lien-chi), (Hung Shu-i), (Tuan Yung-pei), Hu I-min, (Chiang Shu-chen), female, Chiang Ya-chin, female, (Tao Shu-hsin), female, (Kuo Hsiang), (Chin Lai-cheng), (Chin Yu-jen), (Tan Li-jen), (Li Cheng-jen), Tang Hung-kuang, (Keng Ying-hua), female, (Kao Chih-jung), (Kang Jung), (Huang Yutuan), Huang Ou-tung, (Tsui Tuan-hua), female, (Tsui Chang-lan), (Tsui Yung-han), (Tao Chuan-ping), (Sui Yun-sheng), (Peng Hsu), (Peng Yun), (Peng Yu-kwai), (Peng Fu-shui), female, (Peng Chen-kuei), (Tseng Yang-hsin), Tseng Shao-shan, (Ko Hsin-te), (Fu Chung-hai), Hsieh Huang-tien, (Mao Hui) and (Tan Shao-hua).

BRIEFS

LUTA CIRCULAR--Luta Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen. The circular demands:

1) Do a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen to strengthen national defense and the dictatorship of the proletariat; 2) expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in sabotaging the army; 3) arouse school students to write consolatory letters to the armymen. Hold symposiums of party, government and army leaders and the people to seek the public's opinions and to establish closer links between the army and the people; 4) show concern for armymen and; 5) eliminate waste and extravagant eating and drinking. [Luta City Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Dec 77 SK]

FIFTH KANSU PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HELD 13-29 DEC

OW090152Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 8 Jan 78 OW

[An earlier report on congress was published in the 4 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page M 1]

[Excerpts] Lanchow, 8 January 1978--The first session of the Fifth Kansu Provincial People's Congress was held in Lanchow between 13 and 29 December. The 184 deputies of 10 nationalities attending the congress included people of Han, Mongolian, Hui, Tibetan, Manchu, Kazakh, Tunghsiang, Paoan, Yuku and Sala nationalities. The congress elected the new Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the deputies from Kansu Province to the Fifth National People's Congress.

Sung Ping was elected chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Ma Chi-hsin [7456 4764 2450], Wang Shih-tai [3769 0013 3141], Ma Te-kung [7456 1795 1313], Li Yu-chiu [2621 2589 0046], Tsao Yu-min [2580 2589 3046], Ko Shih-ying [5514 1102 5391], Feng Chih [7458 4160], Chuan Hsing-yuan [2938 2502 0997], Li Fang-yuan, Li Pei-fu [2621 1014 4395], Shih I [0670 3015], female, Chen Yung-lin [7115 3057 2651] and Li Chung [7812 0022] were elected vice chairmen. On 30 December the provincial revolutionary committee held its first plenum and appointed Peng Ying [1756 2019] president of the Kansu Provincial People's Higher Court.

Comrade Sung Ping delivered a work report on behalf of the outgoing revolutionary committee.

After serious discussion, the congress unanimously adopted Comrade Sung Ping's work report. The deputies felt personal ease of mind and freely voiced their opinions at the congress. They unanimously expressed their determination to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, vigorously build socialist under the guidance of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, further develop the favorable situation in Kansu in revolution and production, and continuously make new contributions to implementing the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well and achieving the four modernizations.

Sung Ping Work Report

HK090630Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Text of Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee work report delivered by Comrade Sung Ping at first session of Fifth Kansu Provincial People's Congress on 23 December 1977--read by announcer]

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Kansu Provincial People's Congress is being held amid an excellent situation at home and abroad. This is a great event in the political life of the 18 million people of the province.

The Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee was established on 24 January 1968 with the personal approval of Chairman Mao. In the past 10 years, we have been through fierce struggles between two classes, two roads and two lines, and have won a great victory in smashing the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four. Over this period, despite interference and sabotage caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always held the dominant position. The cadres and masses closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plan during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. More and more people have grasped Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and great success has been achieved in all fields. The province has vigorously promoted the movement to learn from Tachai and carried out farmland capital construction in a big way.

In industry, a number of Taching-type enterprises have emerged, such as the Yumen Petroleum Administrative Bureau, Lanchow Chemical Company, Lanchow oil refinery, (Paiyin) Nonferrous Metals Company, and the 404 factory. The total value of industrial output in 1976 was 270 percent greater than in 1967. Production of steel rose by 450 percent, coal by 300 percent, petroleum by 110 percent, electric power by 360 percent, chemical fertilizer by 400 percent, and cotton cloth by 190 percent. In capital construction, a number of key projects have been completed and put into operation. Lanchow, Yumen, Chiayukuan, Pingliang, Tienshui and elsewhere have been or are being built into new-style industrial towns. The number of enterprises in the province at and above commune level has developed to 4,700, 3,000 more than in 1967.

The province's financial revenue in 1976 was 470 percent higher than in 1967. The total value of agricultural and sideline products procured rose by 100 percent. The value of retail sales of commodities increased by 100 percent. The value of retail sales of commodities increased by 100 percent, while urban and rural savings accounts rose by nearly 100 percent. Development has also occurred in all other fields.

The 11th line struggle was the most serious in the history of our party. The baneful gang of four did all kinds of evil and seriously sabotaged socialist revolution and construction. "The gang of four's agent in Kansu held the main party, government and military power in the province. He completely violated Chairman Mao's three basic principles, roped in a number of confederates, actively went over to the gang of four and took part in their conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power. He vigorously peddled the counterrevolutionary political program dished up by the gang of four, actively pushed through their counterrevolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line and did a lot of bad things. He turned our Kansu into one of the places closely controlled and seriously sabotaged by the gang of four, causing extremely great losses to the province's socialist revolution and construction. Industrial and agricultural production were sabotaged and the masses encountered difficulties in their daily life.

"The gang of four's Kansu agent long ago joined in their conspiratorial activities for usurping party and state power. At the ninth party congress they ganged up with the Lin Piao antiparty clique. In the northwest group, they advised certain delegates not to vote for proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. At the second plenum of the Ninth Central Committee, they again closely followed Lin Piao and took the lead in causing an uproar in the northwest group, pointing the spearhead at the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they closely followed the gang of four, failed to criticize Lin Piao, criticized Confucius in a sham way, counteracted the strategic plan of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and pointed the spearhead at respected and beloved Premier Chou.

"In February 1976, he seized the chance of attending the central meeting for outlining future action to hold several hours of secret talks with Wang Hung-wen, at which he aired complaints and pledged loyalty. Wang Hung-wen encouraged him and they worked together to attack Vice Chairman Teng and attack by insinuation Chairman Hua and other leading central comrades.

"After returning to Kansu, at the enlarged meeting of the provincial CCP committee held in March 1976, he followed the tune of Chiang Ching and launched further attacks and slanders against Vice Chairman Teng. After Chairman Mao died, on 4 October the gang of four dished up an antiparty article entitled 'Act Forever According to the Principles Laid Down by Chairman Mao,' issuing the counterrevolutionary mobilization order for overthrowing the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

"In June [as heard], the gang of four's Kansu agent closely coordinated and echoed this at the second provincial conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture and uttered the words 'act according to the principles laid down' more than 20 times. He shouted: 'Whoever is opposed to acting according to the principles laid down is a traitor and a deadly enemy.' He pointed the spearhead straight at Chairman Hua and other leading central comrades."

The gang of four's Kansu agent and his confederates loyally pushed through the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program "old cadres are democrats, democrats are capitalist roaders" and went all out to deal blows at, squeeze out and persecute leading cadres at all levels who persisted in Chairman Mao's line. "Back in 1968, not long after the establishment of the provincial revolutionary committee, they carried out the reactionary line of the Lin Biao antiparty clique of 'suspect everything, strike down everything.' They deliberately fabricated cases against a so-called 'Kansu second team for a counterrevolutionary coup' and a 'counterrevolutionary group for airing complaints,' citing spurious charges. They peddled everywhere the gang of four's fallacy of 'there is a bourgeoisie in the party,' and babbled: 'The main target now is in the party; the old cadres have completed their historical mission,' and also categorized cadres as 'three-change cadres,' that is, cadres who have changed, cadres who are changing now, and cadres who will change unless they are vigilant. They dragged out democrats and capitalist roaders everywhere in a vain attempt to strike down a large number of revolutionary leading cadres and put into effect Chang Chun-chiao's so-called 'change of dynasty.'"

The gang of four's Kansu agent appointed his friends to official posts, organized cliques, roped in recruits and rigged up a bourgeois factional network. They trampled on Chairman Mao's five requirements of successors and sabotaged the principle of the combination of old, middle-aged and young. They pulled all kinds of bad and dubious elements into the revolutionary committees and even placed some of them in vital departments, holding a portion of power. Thus the prestige of the revolutionary committees was seriously damaged.

"The gang of four's Kansu agent and his confederates sabotaged militia building, actively pushed through the so-called 'fresh experiences of Shanghai in militia building' dished up by the gang of four, and organized a second armed force. Under the pretext of 'the militia must take part in the class struggle in society,' they set up small militia detachments and secret intelligence organizations, ran so-called 'study courses for [word indistinct] education' and exercised fascist dictatorship over the masses."

The gang of four's Kansu agent and his confederates vigorously opposed the mass movement to learn from Taching and reform the enterprises. They branded the former No 11 Metallurgical Construction Company "a bourgeois fortress" and distributed throughout the province material fabricating accusations against it, whipping up a sinister wind of "attacking fortresses." They slandered units such as the Lanchow Chemical Company as "typical examples of the theory of productive forces" and attempted in vain to disrupt and wreck these progressive Taching-type enterprises. In particular, in handling the problem of Lanchow Railway Bureau, they closely coordinated with the gang of four's conspiracies, counteracted the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and launched vicious attacks on the Ministry of Railways. They disrupted the railway and caused transport paralysis.

The gang of four's Kansu agent and his confederates vigorously opposed the movement to learn from Tachai and sabotaged the movement in the province. They went all out to belittle Tachai, opposed the spirit of the two national conferences on learning from Tachai, and dished up Li County as a fake example of learning from Tachai. This had an extremely bad effect throughout the province. They arbitrarily trampled on the party's rural economic policies and sabotaged the communes' management system.

In agricultural production, they violated objective laws, uttered a lot of big, empty and false talk and issued blind commands. They even put forward the counterrevolutionary slogan: "apply the methods of the dictatorship of the proletariat to manage agriculture," and dealt blows at the persecuted cadres and masses who resisted their erroneous way of doing things.

The gang of four's Kansu agent and his confederates sabotaged the province's education, culture, science and technology, and public health, vigorously peddling the "two assessments" and other fallacies dished up by the gang of four. They sabotaged the party's policies on nationalities and the united front, arbitrarily closed down the Northwest Nationalities College and the province's united front organs, and interfered with and sabotaged construction in minority nationality areas. They wrecked the party's fine traditions and work style and trampled on the principle of democratic centralism, placing themselves above the party and government.

After the gang of four were smashed, their Kansu agent and his confederates stubbornly clung to their bourgeois stand and counteracted the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. "On 17 October 1976, the gang of four's Kansu agent openly incited some new cadres in the provincial revolutionary committee, saying: 'You must be careful against class enemies sowing discord. You relied on the Great Cultural Revolution to climb to your positions. Those like you in the central authorities have all been overthrown, and the same may happen to you soon. You must be vigilant,' and so on. They desperately clamped down the lid, suppressed the masses and protected themselves, shifting the main orientation of the struggle.

"Even more serious, 2 months after the gang of four were smashed, behind the back of the provincial CCP committee they arrested three cadres of the Lanchow Railway Bureau, causing the nationally notorious incident of suppressing the revolutionary masses and supporting the gang of four. When Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee sent a work group to help to solve the problem of Lanchow Railway Bureau, the gang of four's Kansu agent and his confederates did everything possible to put difficulties in its path. In March, the gang of four's Kansu agent said to his backbone elements: 'The present situation is very confused. It was not as confused as this in the Soviet Union when Khrushchev took over power,' frenziedly attacking the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua."

In mid-June, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued important instructions concerning the leadership of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, thus removing a stone which had long been pressing on the people of the province. This reflected the common desires and strong demands of the army and people of the province and encouraged their fighting spirit. Their revolutionary activism exploded like a volcano. The situation changed very rapidly. Since the 11th party congress, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has advanced in depth and the criminal activities of the gang of four's Kansu agent and his confederates have been exposed one by one. The bourgeois factional network in Kansu has been dealt stunning blows. The cadres' and masses' mental state has been transformed. Great progress has been made on all fronts. A new leap forward is appearing in the national economy.

In agriculture, it is estimated that grain production can exceed the level of 1976. In industry, the situation of stagnation or even decline in production has been reversed. Total value of output in November was 10.6 percent up on the corresponding month of 1976. It is estimated that 1977 production of steel will increase by 20 percent over 1976, hand-guided tractors by 20 percent, and railway freight transport by 18 percent. By the end of November, 355 industrial enterprises at and above county level had fulfilled their plans for the year. Seven of the capital construction projects scheduled for the year have been completed. The total value of retail sales of commodities is expected to show a 4.2 percent rise over 1976.

The current situation in the province is excellent. We must raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th party congress, and go all out to fulfill the combat tasks put forward by the 11th party congress, speed up socialist construction in the province and build China into a powerful, modern socialist state.

"In recent years, much work has been delayed and much time lost due to interference and sabotage by the gang of four and their Kansu agent, with the result that the speed of development of the province's national economy, especially of agriculture, is still very slow and is far from meeting the demands of being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people. It is far from meeting the demands of the development of the situation in the whole country. Hence, to promote the national economy at high speed is a combat task facing the 18 million people of the province which permits no delay. The 8 years from now until 1985 constitute an extremely important period for achieving the four modernizations and building China into a powerful, modern socialist state."

In the next 8 years, agricultural production must grow by over 5 percent annually. "Our target for endeavour is to strive by 1985 to build our province into an industrial base with a stable agricultural foundation, with nonferrous metals and petrochemicals as the main characteristics, and with harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, becoming a strong antirevisionist outpost and a reliable strategic rear area of our great motherland. On this basis, we should continue to advance toward the four modernizations.

"In these 8 years, the development of the province's national economy must be arranged in two stages. In the first stage, by 1980, that is, in the last 3 years of the fifth 5-year plan, we must base the speed of development on tapping existing potentials. In agriculture, we must make big efforts on the existing arable land and using the existing water conservancy facilities and also build a number of necessary backbone projects. We must attain 1 mou of stable and high-yielding farmland producing good harvests irrespective of flood or drought per capita of the agricultural population. We must vigorously grasp manure production and basically achieve the mechanization of agriculture so that the province's agriculture can undergo a comparatively great transformation.

"In industry, we must mainly rely on tapping the potentials of existing installations, carrying out technical innovation and revolution and improving labor productivity to increase production. We must basically build up a system of industries supporting agriculture and grasp as rapidly as possible the weak links such as electric power, coal, transport, chemical fertilizer, iron and steel, and raw materials for the chemical industry. We must also promote production of the major light industrial products such as chemical fibers, textiles, paper and plastic products. We should achieve basic self-sufficiency in the ordinary light industrial products for daily use. In this way, we can lay a comparatively reliable foundation for the sixth 5-year plan and for further speeding up development.

"In the second stage, by 1985, that is, during the period of the sixth 5-year plan, the scale of production and construction should take on a new spread. In agriculture, we must build a number of new backbone projects so as to achieve a still greater transformation of the conditions for production. Grain, oil, cotton, sugar, and pigs should all show comparatively great development. In industry, we must concentrate forces to build a number of backbone projects. Big increases should be recorded in steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, oil and chemical fertilizer. We should become mainly self-sufficient in the major light industrial products. We should also achieve comparatively great development in all other work.

"In transport, communications, posts and telecommunications we must build up a province-wide transport network of main and branch routes, with all counties and communes connected, and a speedy and efficient postal and telecommunications network. In science and technology, we must extensively apply new technology, crafts, materials and designs and develop toward standardization, systematization, automation and electrification. We must build up a commercial network suited to the increase in the masses' purchasing power, a network of culture, education and public health, and a broadcasting and television network, covering all urban and rural areas.

"On the basis of developing economic construction, we should further improve the masses' living standards. In the urban areas, we must do a good job of running public facilities and collective welfare, harness the 'three wastes,' solve the problem of urban pollution, improve supplies of subsidiary foodstuffs, run canteens, nurseries and kindergartens well, do a good job of environmental sanitation and cultural and physical culture activities, and gradually solve the masses' housing problem. In the rural areas we must put the emphasis on helping poor communes and brigades, support them to do a good job of production and transform their backward state as rapidly as possible, and improve their living standards.

"The key to fulfilling the above-mentioned targets lies in giving priority to boosting agriculture. We must truly have the whole party swing into action to develop in a big way and strive to build Tachai-type counties everywhere. All sectors of the economy must shift their thinking and work onto the track of taking agriculture as the foundation.

"Here, I want to convey to all the delegates and comrades a most encouraging piece of news. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee recently approved the building of our province's Hohsi corridor into one of the country's 10 big commodity grain-producing areas for keypoint construction, and the treating of the province's central arid area as one of the key areas in the country for vigorously grasping the transformation of low-yield regions. This is a strategic policy decision for speeding up agricultural development in the province and transforming the backward state of agriculture here. It is the earnest concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for the 18 million people of various nationalities in the province, and tremendous support for us. With the fastest speed and the most effective measures, we must translate into action these two strategic policy decisions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

"The revolutionary committees at all levels in Hohsi and the central area must mobilize the people of these two areas to work hard and self-reliantly and strive to build up the Hohsi commodity grain base as fast as possible and rapidly transform the central arid area."

In arranging agriculture, we must seriously implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development. Animal husbandry occupies an important position in the province's economy and the pastoral areas must work hard to promote work in this respect. By 1980, the general increase rate of animals should reach over 25 percent, and the death rate of grown animals should be below 2 or 3 percent. This can be achieved so long as we work hard.

"The year 1978 is an extremely important one for achieving great success in 3 years. Compared with 1976, grain production must rise by 14 percent, oil crop production by 25 percent, cotton by 47.5 percent and sugar beet by 130 percent. This is a tough battle which we must fight well. Only thus can we meet the demand of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to achieve great success in 3 years and gain the initiative in developing the national economy at high speed. The total value of industrial output must rise by 10 percent over 1977, with comparatively big increases in the output of major products. All other departments must arrange their work to center on the above-mentioned targets."

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In order to complete these tasks, we must for some time to come get a thoroughly good grasp of the following work:

1. Carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must by no means underestimate their pernicious influence. We must further give free rein to the masses to do a thorough job of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and further sweep away the obstacles on our road of advance.

"We must continue to get a tight grasp of investigation work and thoroughly investigate one by one the people and events involved in the conspiratorial activities of the gang for usurping party and state power. We must totally destroy the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and their cohorts. We must by no means act with soft hands and allow hidden dangers to remain. The stress in exposure, criticism and investigation must be placed on events since the 10th party congress, and especially since the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius. Of course, the interference and sabotage of the gang was going on for a long time, and we cannot set an absolute cutoff point. However, we must have a clear picture of where the emphasis is to be placed.

"We must carry out rehabilitation for victims of the sham and trumped-up cases fabricated by the gang of four and their confederates. However, in handling this problem we must carry out serious investigation and study and be extremely cautious. Our actions must be beneficial for promoting the unity of the cadres and masses. We must not shift the main targets of the struggle."

It is necessary to unfold the "three great publicities" and the contrast of lines and make big efforts to criticize the gang of four's line. During the third campaign, we must vigorously grasp their counterrevolutionary political program and expose the ultra-rightist essence of their line and its expressions in all aspects. We must clear up the confusion caused by the gang of four in line, ideology and theory. At the same time, we must deal blows at class enemies' sabotage activities and the assaults of capitalist forces and destroy the gang of four's social foundation.

We must seriously implement the party's policies and correctly distinguish and handle the two different kinds of contradiction. We must help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. For comrades who have made serious mistakes, we must base ourselves on pulling them over to our side and seriously help them. It is necessary to expose and criticize their mistakes so as to help them acknowledge and correct them. "The aim of criticizing them is to help them return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, not to drive them over to the gang of four. We must not, like the gang of four, beat people to death with one stroke.

"Cadres who have made mistakes must make a clean breast of their problems. So long as they genuinely do this and gain the masses' forgiveness, they can be relieved of their burdens in time. We must not grab them without letting go.

"The leaders at all levels must strengthen leadership over the movement, taking a firm and clear-cut stand. They must both seriously solve the problems and also maintain a stable situation. We must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, not resting until we have won complete victory."

2. Unfold still more extensively the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai. By 1980, we must build one-third of the industrial enterprises at and above county level and urban and street factories, totaling about 900, into Taching-type enterprises. In the case of key enterprises, half, about 170, should be built into Taching-type enterprises. In Lanchow and Tienhsui municipalities where industry is comparatively concentrated, 40 percent of the enterprises should be built into Taching-type enterprises.

By 1980, 27 counties and [words indistinct] districts, one-third of the total, should be built into Tachai-type counties. In the other counties, one-third of the communes and brigades should be built into Tachai-type communes and brigades.

We must resolutely implement all the criteria for Taching and Tachai-type units, oppose boasting and falsehood and avoid formalism. We must extensively unfold socialist labor emulation and humbly learn from the good experiences of other places.

3. We must be resolved to do a good job of straightening out enterprises, communes and brigades. Unless we do this and mobilize the masses' activism, we cannot make a success of any work and it is no use talking about high-speed development of the national economy. In straightening them out, we should completely wash away the pernicious influence of the gang of four, strengthen political and ideological work, improve management, set up and put on a sound basis the system of responsibility.

"In all our future production and economic activities, we must pursue quality, efficiency and thrift, and attain speed from improving quality, from tapping potentials and from reducing the consumption of raw materials so that the socialist enterprises and the collective economy can fully demonstrate their superiority." In straightening out the enterprises, we should build a strong and revolutionized work force like the people of Taching and Tachai. If this is done well, production can rise rapidly and continuously.

We must pay particular attention to building revolutionized leadership groups, with the emphasis on ideological improvement. When necessary, we must also make organizational adjustments. We must resolutely purge bad people who have wormed their way in.

"While straightening out the basic levels, we must seriously improve management of industry and economic work. We must properly solve the problems of duplication of organs, lack of clarity in duties and responsibilities, ineffective commands and low efficiency, so that our superstructure can better stimulate the development of the economic base."

4. We must go all out to develop science and technology. This is the key to achieving the four modernizations. We must wash away the pernicious influence of the gang of four in this work, unfold the mass movement of scientific experiments, run the rural four-level agrosience network well, do a good job of running 21 July worker universities and establish and strengthen professional scientific research organs. We must bring into full play the role of the scientific experiment groups and technical innovation groups.

It is necessary to unfold the work of popularizing science and create a revolutionary atmosphere of destroying superstitions, liberating ideology, and loving, learning, proclaiming and applying science. We must build a great working-class science and technology force which is both Red and expert. The institutes of higher education must do a good job of training scientists and technologists.

The provincial CCP committee has decided to convene a provincial science meeting in January. This meeting will expose and criticize the line of the gang of four, exchange work experiences, draft plans, cite the progressives and mobilize the province to implement the party Central Committee's circular on convening the national science meeting and advance toward the modernization of science and technology. All places and departments must prepare for this meeting.

5. We must develop socialist culture and education. It is essential to criticize the counterrevolutionary "two assessments" dished up by the gang of four, do a good job of running primary and secondary schools and colleges, and improve the quality of education.

We must live up socialist culture, persist in the orientation of "literature and art to serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers," implement the principles "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," "let ancient things serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "push out the old and bring in the new," completely criticize the fallacies of the gang of four and strive to create good works of literature and art. We must straighten out and build well the professional literature and art force and also further unfold mass amateur literature and art activities.

It is necessary to make a success of the revolution in public health, train and improve the barefoot doctors, consolidate and develop the cooperative medical system, do a good job of preventing and curing common and local diseases, unfold the patriotic sanitation movement and actively conduct research work. It is also necessary to do a good job on birth control.

We must strive to run the press, publishing, broadcasting and television well, promote physical culture work, and do a good job of the work of sending educated young people to settle in the rural areas.

"6. We must strengthen the building of the PLA and militia and do a good job of public security, political and legal work. Our province is an antirevisionist outpost and will occupy an extremely important strategic position in opposing a future war of aggression. We must seriously implement Chairman Mao's strategic principles 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people' and 'strengthen preparedness against war and be ready to fight,' further strengthen the people's state apparatus, strengthen border defense construction and do a good job of opposing a war or aggression.

"The PLA is the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must grasp the key link in running the army well, carry out education in the 10 shoulds and shouldn'ts, do a good job of the revolutionization and modernization of the army, further strengthen the unity of army and people and army and government and continue to make tremendous contributions to defending the motherland's border and supporting socialist revolution and construction.

"In accordance with Chairman Mao's thought on people's war of everyone being a soldier, we must strengthen militia building and put militia work on a sound basis organizationally, politically and militarily. It is necessary to unfold in depth activities to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, persist in the principle of combining labor and arms and peacetime and wartime, set strict demands, carry out strict training and strengthen the militia's combat ability. We must seriously grasp people's anti-air defense in the urban areas well and do a good job of joint defense by army and people.

"It is necessary to strengthen public security, political and legal work and the socialist legal system, and totally expose and criticize the fallacies and serious crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging public security, political and legal work, reversing the relations between the enemy and ourselves, reversing the spearhead of dictatorship and sabotaging the socialist legal system. We must seriously implement the principle of relying on the masses in combination with the specialized organs, set up and put on a sound basis mass security organizations, and do a thoroughly good job of building the public security force in ideology, organization and work style. We must deal steady, accurate and hard blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and protect socialist construction. We must correctly handle disputes among the people, defend the people's legal rights and uphold the socialist order. We must extensively unfold education in opposing anarchism and in observing the socialist legal system so that the cadres and masses will strengthen their concept of the legal system, spontaneously observe the state's laws and discipline, wage resolute struggle against all counterrevolutionaries, criminals, and beaters, wreckers and looters who sabotage socialist revolution and construction, and further consolidate and develop the dictatorship of the proletariat."

7. We must seriously implement the party's policies and mobilize all positive factors. In particular, we must implement the policies on cadres, intellectuals, minority nationalities and the united front, and the various economic policies.

"The cadres are the precious treasure of our party. The great majority of our cadres are good or fairly good. Only a very few are bad. We must take an all-round and historical view of the cadres. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on appointing people to posts on their merits, we must promote and employ cadres. As for certain problems remaining from previous screenings of cadres, we must resolutely follow Chairman Hua's instructions delivered in the political report at the 11th party congress and deal with these problems seriously and as rapidly as possible. Apart from the very few, most cadres who made mistakes during the 11th line struggle can be saved and can correct their errors after education by the party and help from the comrades. We must win over all who can be won over, unite all forces which can be united, mobilize all positive factors and transform negative factors into positive, and isolate to the maximum and deal blows at the very small number of diehards whose crimes are serious and who refuse to repent.

"Some of our province's intellectuals were raised in the old society. The majority have been trained in the new society. The great majority are willing to and strive to serve socialism. As a result of previous political movements, especially the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they have made progress in varying degrees [words indistinct]. We must implement the party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding the intellectuals and fully mobilize their activism for building socialism. So long as they (?love) the socialist motherland, we should unite them. At the same time, we should fervently help and encourage them to strive to transform their world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements, persist on the road of integrating with the workers and peasants and gradually become proletarianized, so as to be Red and expert and actively serve socialism.

"Kansu is a multinationality area. We must persist in the party's principles of the equality and unity of nationalities, seriously cultivate minority nationality cadres with communist awareness, do a good job of socialist revolution and construction in the minority nationality areas, respect their customs and habits and do a good job of producing and supplying commodities needed by them. We must regularly and extensively conduct education on the proletarian policies on minority nationalities, lay stress on opposing great-Han chauvinism and also oppose local nationalism. We must handle relations between the Hans and the minority nationalities well and consolidate and strengthen the unity of all nationalities.

"We must regularly propagate to the patriotic democratic parties and patriotic figures the policies and decrees of the party and government, and encourage and help them to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, actively take part in various revolutionary activities, seriously transform their world outlook and fully display their talents, working for the four modernizations." We must further develop the revolutionary united front.

We must correct the economic policies thrown into confusion by the gang of four so as to mobilize all positive factors to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build China into a powerful and great socialist state.

8. It is necessary to do a good job of building political power and give full play to the role of the revolutionary committees under the party's centralized leadership. "Most members of revolutionary committees in the province are good or fairly good. In varying degrees, they resisted and struggled against the antiparty cliques of Lin Biao and the gang of four. However, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang, a number of bad people worked their way in. In addition, some members made serious mistakes in the struggle between two lines. They refuse to repent, have become divorced from the masses and lost their representative nature.

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"At the same time, Kansu has not held a people's congress for a long time and timely reelections of the revolutionary committee were not held. In these circumstances, the revolutionary committees have not been able to play their proper role well.

"In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must seriously do a good job of building political power. After this provincial people's congress, at a suitable time in 1978 the prefectures, municipalities, counties and (?districts) must all hold people's congresses to elect new revolutionary committees."

We must elect to the revolutionary committees outstanding workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals. The revolutionary committees at all levels must resolutely uphold the party's centralized leadership and carry out their work under the absolute leadership of the party. They must observe the three basic principles, regularly conduct rectification and step up their revolutionization. They must revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style; be honest, speak and act honestly and oppose boasting and empty talk. It is necessary to persist in the system of cadre participation in labor and persist in democratic centralism. "The revolutionary committees must attach great importance to handling letters and visits from the masses and wage resolute struggle against all bureaucratism, commandism, dealing blows in revenge and violations of law and discipline."

We must follow the brilliant example of Chairman Hua, and always raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao. "We must wage resolute struggle against words and deeds which damage the great banner of Chairman Mao. We must feverishly propagate and spontaneously defend Chairman Hua's leadership position and unswervingly carry out the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him. Thus our party's cause will continue to advance victoriously along the Marxist-Leninist line."

We must make big efforts to study Mao Tsetung Thought and inherit the entire ideological treasury of Chairman Mao. We must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and thoroughly grasp all its basic theories. At present, we must study Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung." Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Hua's series of important speeches and instructions and the documents of the 11th party congress.

The tasks facing us are glorious and arduous. Let us raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, unite for battle, and go all out to build Kansu into a strong antirevisionist outpost and a reliable strategic rear area and build China into a powerful, modern socialist state before the end of the century.

Resolution Approves Report

HK090855Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 6 Jan 78 HK

[Resolution dated 29 December of first session of Fifth Kansu Provincial People's Congress on the provincial revolutionary committee's work report]

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Kansu Provincial People's Congress has seriously discussed this report and unanimously approves it. The meeting holds: This report delivered by Comrade Sung Ping has summed up the work in the 10 years since the provincial revolutionary committee was established, profoundly exposed and criticized the serious crimes of the gang of four and their Kansu agent, and analyzed the situation in the province since the gang of four were smashed, and especially since the problem of the leadership of the provincial CCP committee was solved.

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The targets for the province to strive for in the coming period and the major tasks as set out in the report embody the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision to grasp the key link in running the country will and reflect the desires of the 18 million people of the province. By making big efforts, we can certainly achieve these aims.

The session calls on the whole province to get mobilized, raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the wise leader Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th party congress, mobilize all positive factors, expose and criticize the gang of four and their Kansu agent, and strive to fulfill all the combat tasks put forward by this session.

KANSU CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS ENLARGED SESSION

HK082045Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 5 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The fourth provincial CPPCC Standing Committee held its first enlarged session from 1 to 2 January. Standing committee members and other comrades who attended the meeting listened to the transmission of the spirit of the seventh enlarged session of the Fourth National CPPCC Standing Committee by (Wu Ping-ting), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. They conscientiously studied and discussed Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's important speech made at the seventh enlarged session of the Fourth National CPPCC Standing Committee, Comrade Ulanfu's explanatory talk on the compenent units and the allocation of quotas for members of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and Comrade Fang Yi's report on the situation in science and education. They also conscientiously studied and discussed the joint New Year's Day editorial of the central authorities' two newspapers and one journal. They were greatly inspired and deeply educated.

They all held: Wise leader Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other leading party and state leaders in Peking personally attended the seventh enlarged session of the Fourth National CPPCC Standing Committee. This shows that Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee attach major importance to the united front. This also shows care, education, encouragement and provides impetus for us." Party member comrades held: We must continue to conscientiously study and implement Chairman Mao's thinking concerning the united front, do a good job of united front work, fully mobilize all positive factors and promote our various causes as quickly as possible.

Personalities from various circles and patriotic personalities held: We must actively participate in political activities, strive to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and make more contributions to liberating Taiwan and realizing the four modernizations at an early date. Everybody said: In the new year, we must continue to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th party congress, deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four, eradicate their pernicious influence and make contributions to developing the national economy at high speed. "The meeting also approved the proposal concerning the establishment of the organ of the provincial CPPCC committee and listened to opinions concerning the arrangement of work for this year."

TAN CHI-LUNG ATTENDS TSINGHAI MILITARY DISTRICT PARTY SESSION

OW090026Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The party committee of the Tsinghai Provincial Military District, in the course of vigorously fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, held an enlarged session of its Standing Committee from 18 November to 19 December 1977 [dates as heard].

The session was held to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the important instruction of the wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and of the enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee; resolve the problems of the Standing Committee of the provincial military district party committee regarding the 11th intraparty struggle between the two lines; expose and criticize the serious crimes of the gang of four and their commander in our province--the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and the provincial military district; and expose and criticize the serious mistakes of the other responsible person of the provincial party committee and the provincial military district.

All comrades who attended the session believed that this was the best enlarged Standing Committee session held by the provincial military district party committee over the past 10 years. The session has great and far-reaching importance for all units under the military district and all militiamen throughout the province.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, first political commissar of the provincial military district and first secretary of its party committee, and Comrade Wu Sheng-jung, commander of the provincial military district and second secretary of its party committee, attended the session. Comrade Tan Chi-lung spoke at both the opening and closing of the session. Comrade Wu Sheng-jung made a summary speech.

The session first disseminated the important instruction of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on exposure and criticism of the serious crimes of the gang of four's commander in our province. With great proletarian indignance, the comrades at the session exposed and criticized the serious crimes of the gang of four's commander in the provincial party committee and the provincial military district in actively pushing the gang of four's ultraright counterrevolutionary revisionist line and undermining army building, militia building and the work for preparedness against war. They did this by using the basic principle of "three dos and three don'ts" as a weapon and by closely combining exposure and criticism with the actual situation of the provincial military district. At the same time, they exposed and criticized the serious mistakes of the other responsible person of the provincial party committee and provincial military district who kept the truth from the people, suppressed the masses to protect himself and interfered with and sabotaged the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The comrades noted that the gang of four's commander in our province acted in contravention of the basic principle of "three dos and three don'ts" laid down by Chairman Mao, energetically pushed the ultraright counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and participated and acted in coordination with the gang's conspiracies to oppose the party, disrupt the army and usurp party and state power. After the gang were smashed, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee made a timely exposure of the gang's counterrevolutionary conspiracy and gave instructions accordingly. But the gang's commander in our province made passive resistance by delaying actions called for by the instructions. The comrades noted with indignance that practically all the crimes of the gang's commander in our province were perpetrated to oppose Chairman Mao's strategic policy "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony" and his concept of people's war.

The session called for conducting serious and careful investigations to insure that all evils are completely eradicated and that no hidden danger remains uncovered; drawing distinctions with regard to class alignment; uniting our units; and organizationally guaranteeing the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the strategic decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

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